The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLIII. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1871. NEW SERIES, NO. 841.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Bombardment of Paris Increased.

Germans Advancing Successfully on Le Mans.

A Concentration of the Eastern Forces to Meet Bourbaki.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

SIEGE OF PARIS.

The Bombardment.

VERSAILLES, Monday Night, Jan. 9.—Last night the fire from our batteries south of Paris was increased. To-day there is a dense fog and the bombardment is not so heavy. The return fire from the French guns is very weak. The Germans lost twenty-five men on Sunday.

IN THE SOUTH.

Details of the Fight on Sunday.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 9.—Details of the fighting near Vendome on Sunday have been received. It appears that about 11 o'clock in the morning of that day the Germans attacked the French under Gen. Carten, occupying District Saint Cyr, Ville Porcher and Ville Thuoe. The enemy were first successful, and drove the French back to Neuville. Gen. Carten then brought up his supports and after sharp fighting, recaptured all the positions previously taken by the Germans, and repulsed the enemy beyond Saint Roumaine, which place the French re-entered at nightfall. The German loss was considerable while that of the French was trifling.

The Advance on Le Mans.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 9.—The column advancing on Le Mans reached St. Calais yesterday, meeting with slight resistance.

IN THE PROVINCES.

Germans in the North Massing.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A dispatch from Lille says the Germans are massing.

There are forces south of Baupaume. The French sharpshooters successfully engaged a body of Uhlans near Lille to-day, and captured forty-three prisoners.

A Siege Raised.

The Prussians have raised the siege at Longries.

Matters in the East.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Gen. Von Werder has been heavily reinforced. The Prussians in the department of Youne are concentrating at Joigny, on the Paris and Lyons Railway, and reinforcement have arrived there from Germany.

The fighting when Danjoutin was carried by storm is described as desperate on both sides, and the German loss is heavy.

Wounded Prisoners.

Col. Pratt, director of the Anglo American ambulance corps at Orleans, has gone to Bordeaux to negotiate an exchange of wounded prisoners, of whom there are now large numbers on both sides.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The German Elections.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The writs for election of members of the North German Parliament will be issued during the present month.

England's Prostration.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The La Patrie says the financial is worse than the military situation and proposes a return to assignats.

The Sinking of English Ships.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Count Benstorff, Prussian Minister, has received the following telegram from Count Bismarck:

"VERSAILLES, Jan. 8.—The report of the German commander of Rouen respecting the sinking of English colliers has not yet arrived, but the facts are known. Tell Lord Granville that we sincerely regret that our troops, to avert imminent danger, were obliged to seize British ships. We admit the claim for indemnity. If unjustifiable excesses were committed we regret them and will call the guilty to account.

"[Signed] BISMARCK."

Further explanations represent that the vessels were seized for fear the French would use them to land troops.

Another Offer to the Pope.

The Right Hon. Wm. Myesell, member of Parliament from Limerick county, has offered the Pope a residence on his estate in Ireland.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Mr. La Farre has been appointed Secretary of State for the home department.

The German Loan.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The second installment of the German loan has been taken up by contractors at an advance.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 9, 6:30 P. M.—Consols 92⅜; bonds steady; United States coupons, '62s, 89⅜; do old, '65s, 89½; do '67s, 88⅞; do 10-40s, 88. Stocks firmer; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 114; Atlantic 23⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9, 6:30 P. M.—Cotton is steady with a moderate demand; middling uplands, 7⅞d; middling Orleans, 8⅛d. Sales of 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were for export and speculation. Wheat—winter, 10s@10s 10d. Corn—No. 2, 31s@31 6d. Petroleum—refined, 1s@1s 6¾d.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Tallow, 45s.

LONDON, Jan. 10, 1:30 P. M.—Consols 92⅜; bonds and stocks quiet and steady.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 19.—United States coupons of 1862—5-20s, 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10.—Cotton quiet and unchanged in every respect; sales, 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer. Receipts of wheat for three days, 15,000 quarters—12,500 American. Lard, 57s 6d.

CINCINNATI.

Col. Campbell's Answer to Schenck's Notice of Contest—Another Failure—Rates of Interest—The Young Men's Christian Association. Etc.

CINCINNATI, January 10.—The Loeb brothers, retail clothiers, made an assignment to-day. Assets $12,500.

The old Directors of the National Banks were generally elected to-day.

Col. Fisher, late Commissioner of Patents, was installed President of the Young Men's Christian Association to-night, in the presence of a large audience, in place of H. Thane Miller, who declined longer to be a candidate.

The Chamber of Commerce to-day, at a large meeting, unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the legalizing of all special rates of interest in written contracts, 6 per cent. to remain the legal rate in contract, and requesting the members of the General Assembly from this county to bring the matter before the Legislature.

Colonel Campbell's answer to Gen. Schenck's notice of contest was published. It declares that Schenck was a non-resident of Ohio, and sets up the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, relative to votes of the soldiers of the National Soldiers' Home; that non residents voted for contestant; that votes offered for Campbell were refused; and besides, makes charges of informalities and errors in various places in the district.

OHIO.

The Cincinnati Annexation and Morgan Raid Laws Declared Void—Meeting of the Democratic Committee, Etc.

COLUMBUS, January 10.—The Supreme Court to-day pronounced the law by which the recent annexations have been made to Cincinnati unconstitutional. The law providing for the payment of Morgan raid damages was also pronounced void, not having received a two-thirds vote in the Legislature.

The Democratic State Central Committee met here to-day, and decided to hold their next State convention at Columbus, on the first day of June. Geo. H. Pendleton, C. L. Vallandigham, Geo. W. McCook, L. D. Campbell, and other prominent Democrats were present.

The General Assembly met at 3 p. m., after a recess of two days. The House adopted a resolution by a vote of 68 to 16 granting permission to place a memorial of Lincoln in the rotunda of the State House.

A bill was introduced to reduce the salary of the Railroad Commissioners from four thousand to two thousand five hundred dollars.

CUBA.

President Cespedes' Wife—Capture of Important Correspondence.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—The wife of President Cespedes arrived here last night. She is quartered at the Orphan Asylum, and will probably be allowed to go to the United States.

A bearer of important rebel correspondence has been captured. His name is Seena, and he is said to be a commissioner from the Cubans in New York to Cespedes.

The Albany, N. Y. Express Robbery.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 10.—A constable arrested a man named Breed, at Syracuse, charged with the express robbery and murder at this place, and he had a preliminary examination to-day. The officer stated in the course of his testimony that he asked Breed where he was on Saturday, and he answered Fulton, Oswego county. He also said he could prove where he was Saturday night at eight o'clock, and the constable went with him to find a friend by whom he expected to prove where he was. That person was found, but he said he did not see Breed on Saturday; that he did see him Sunday morning at Boggs' Hotel, Utica. At this time the constable informed Breed that the shooting did not take place on Saturday night; that it occurred on Friday night; and he replied that he came up from New York on Friday night. "I then searched Breed and found a new revolver, which, in my opinion, had never been fired, and a sum of money. I asked him where he got the money, and he replied he borrowed it of a friend. He afterwards told me that he had sold a $2,000 bond to Charles Blair, broker, at Syracuse, for six hundred dollars. I then asked him where he got the bond, and he said he bought it in New York, but would not tell from whom." Breed says he is an insurance agent, doing business at Fulton, in Oswego county. He appears to be perfectly confident that Halpine, the express messenger, who was shot, will not identify him as the assassin and robber. Halpine's condition has changed for the worse to-day.

Imprisonment for Debt in Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 10.—The Supreme Court of Appeals has decided that a person incarcerated for a tax debt to the State cannot be released by any process until the debt is paid. The lower court had decided that the act for imprisoning debtors for revenue tax was unconstitutional. The Supreme Court reversed this decision and remanded Andrew J. Byrn, who owes the State $3,000 tax debt, to prison until the money is paid.

The Legislature is again discussing the arbitration of West Virginia's share of the State debt.

Louisiana Senator Elected.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 10.—J. R. West was elected U. S. Senator on the first ballot by a large majority. There is great rejoicing among Governor Warmouth's friends.

MEMPHIS.

Accident to the Steamer R. J. Lockwood—The Shooting Case at Bateman's Landing, etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MEMPHIS, Jan. 10.—The steamer R. J. Lockwood, from Cairo to Red river, with an assorted cargo, struck a reef or hidden obstruction at the foot of Island 34 at one o'clock this morning, and opened a number of seats, causing her to take two feet of water. She then ran upon a bar, and a portion of her cargo, about thirteen hundred sacks, also twenty-five cords of wood, was thrown overboard, lightening her sufficiently to make the necessary repairs, when she came here, entered protest and proceeded on her way to-night. A very small portion of her cargo was damaged, and that was fully insured in St. Louis offices.

Keeper, who was shot by a man named Ferguson, at Bateman's Landing, Saturday, died yesterday. Ferguson has not yet been arrested. It is believed he is dead, as several shots were fired at him as he ran, one of which is believed to have taken effect.

The steamer H. S. Turner will probably be raised to-morrow.

INDIANA.

Nominations of the Democratic Caucus of the Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—At the Democratic caucus to-night the following gentlemen were nominated: For State Agent, Pat. Shannon; State Printer, R. J. Bright; Canal Trustee, James V. Mitchell; State Librarian, James De Sonno; Directors of State Prison South, John Kirk of Jefferson, Levi Sparks of Clark, Edward Price of Sullivan; Directors of Prison North, Gotleib Block, James J. Smiley, W. B. Loughridge.

NEW YORK.

Mr. Seward Paralyzed in Both Arms—Death of Lincoln's Postmaster—Another Irregular Insurance Company—Water Famine in Jersey City—The Released Fenians to Have a Grand Reception, Etc., Etc.

EX-SECRETARY SEWARD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Ex-Postmaster General Randall, just returned from Japan, whither he accompanied Wm. H. Seward, says the venerable statesman is suffering from a complete paralysis of both arms, so that he is deprived of the use of them. With this exception his health seems to be unimpaired. He proposes to extend his trip to India, and on his way home will visit St. Petersburg, upon the invitation of the Czar of Russia.

A WATER FAMINE.

The scarcity of water in Jersey City still continues, consequently it commands a high price, as much as fifteen cents a pail being paid for it.

THE COMING FENIANS.

Resolutions were adopted by the Board of Aldermen yesterday expressing sympathy with the released Fenian prisoners, and appointing a special committee to cooperate with the Assistant Aldermen in tendering them a reception.

The Tammany Executive Committee for the reception of the Fenian convicts have determined to charter a steamer to meet the Cuba on her arrival at Sandy Hook and bring them to this city where quarters will be procured for them at our principal hotels and a public reception given at Tammany Hall.

THE BERGEN TUNNEL AFFAIR.

Yesterday the famous frog, which was put down by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, sometime ago, to connect their Boonton branch of the Morris and Essex road with the track through Bergen Tunnel, and which was torn up by Fisk amid some excitement, was restored to its place by the Erie manager's yesterday morning, who thus express their acquiescence in the decision of Chief Justice Bradley.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Another investigation into the frauds in the Methodist Book Concern will be begun by the Book Committee on Thursday, in the Book rooms, No. 805 Broadway. The committee will examine into the truth of certain accusations made against the assistant agent, Dr. Lanahan, charging him with acting in a manner detrimental to the publishing interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is understood that the session is to be a private one.

ANOTHER BOGUS INSURANCE CO.

Judge Barnard has appointed a receiver over the property of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company of this city. State Superintendent Miller in his report of the affairs of the Company says: "My examination has disclosed the fact that, in order to swell the volume of business apparently done by the company as shown by its statement, and show a low ratio of expense, a large number of false or fictitious entries were made on the books of the company. policies were issued and premium received at the office of the company. These entries amounted to several hundred, and appeared to have been made without issue. In fact, of policies or any application therefor having been ever made, or the payment of any premiums, and, after having been so entered and served for the purpose of false statement, they appear on the books marked as not taken. That these entries were entirely fictitious is so plain that the fact is not even denied by the officers of the company."

Several death claims appear to have existed against the company for some time, which, although undisputed, have been allowed to remain unpaid a long time after due. It is a startling fact that the books of this company show an expenditure since its organization, a period of about fifteen months, of over $68,000 for advertising, printing and stationery alone.

CHURCH BURNED.

The Roman Catholic Church, St. John Evangelist, located on Fiftieth street and Fourth avenue, was totally destroyed by fire this evening. The church was a wooden structure, very old, and its value did not exceed $20,000; insured in the Continental for $5,000. An organ worth $25,000 was also consumed.

DEATH OF LINCOLN'S POSTMASTER.

James Kelly, ex-postmaster of this city, died at his residence, No. 21 Irving Place, … o'clock this evening.

BAGGAGE-CAR ROBBED.

Last night the through train from New York, which left Baltimore for Washington at 8:30 p. m., was entered by robbers, who broke open the baggage-car and threw off five trunks near the Four-mile House, and after rifling more baggage in the car left the train at the Relay House and went back to secure the trunks. Detectives discovered that nothing was taken. the object seeming to be to secure valuables. One gentleman had $2,500 worth of diamonds in the car which the thieves did not succeed in getting. No clew to the robbers has been discovered.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—P. M.

The Gold market has been rather strong to-day; opening at 110⅝, advancing to and closing at 111⅛, but there has been but little done. A few loans were made at 4@7 per cent.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange, were about $6,000,000.

Business in Government securities has been dull, although they were very strong at the opening. At the close the business was in 5-20s of 1867, which declined a little.

The stock market is steady, with but few transactions. Erie was quite weak. Hannibal and St. Joseph sold down to 89½. The Express says the official notification to the Stock Exchange of the new issue of Milwaukie and St. Paul stock has given rise to some gossip on the street. It is rumored that the stock, or promise of it, was given to the contractors for the new road some time since, and that it was sold three months ago at about 83 for preferred and 71 for common, and borrowed for delivery at this time. This new stock will be issued after 30 days, which complies with the … the Stock Exchange law.

… money market is easy at 6@7 per cent. State securities are dull. Tennessees are strong but not active.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	110⅝
Coupons of '62	109
Coupons of '64	108⅛
Coupons of '65	108⅜
Do new	107⅛
Coupons of '67	107⅛
Coupons of '68	108⅛
Ten-forties	107⅛
Currency 6s	110⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	89⅜	Old Virg'ia	66
Old Tenn	64	Old N. Car	44½
New Tenn	64⅜	New N. Car	22
New Virg'a	61		

STOCKS.

Western U. Tel	45¼	Northwestern	71⅜
Quicksilver	4	Do preferred	82⅜
Mariposa	5	Rock Island	105⅛
Do preferred	9	N. J. Cen't	102¾
Adams Express	65⅜	St. Paul	50⅜
Wells & Fargo	36⅝	Do preferred	73
Amer. Express	42	Tol. & Wabash	49⅛
U. S. Express	34¾	Do preferred	70
Pacific Mail	41⅝	Fort Wayne	92⅛
N. Y. Cent'l, con	92	Terre Haute	28¾
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p	88	Do preferred	56
Erie	21⅝	Chi. & Alton	114
Erie preferred	46⅜	Do preferred	117
Harlem	132	Ohio & Mis'sippi	29⅛
Do preferred	133	C. C. and C.	85
Reading	99⅛	Burlington	151
Mich. Central	116	Lake Shore	92⅞
Pittsburg	104⅛	Illinois Central	133½

The Kansas Senatorship.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—The Democrat's correspondent at Topeka, Kansas, says: The Legislature will meet to-morrow and probably be organized by the election of the anti-Clark officers. The Senatorial contest is exciting much interest, and the candidates are busily at work. The prominent candidates are T. H. Walker, Sidney Clark, E. G. Ross, present Senator, ex-Governor Crawford, Judge Valentine, of the supreme Court, and ex-Governor Carney. It is impossible to say whose chances are best, but Clark will probably receive the largest vote on the first ballot. His friends assert that if he cannot be elected their influence will be used for Carney. It is not believed that Ross has any chance for a re-election.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—The Democrat's Topeka special says, women were elected engrossing and enrolling clerks of both houses, and one girl as page in each house. The organization of the Legislature has no bearing on the Senatorial question, all aspirants having kept entirely aloof. Senator Ross' friends now claim that his prospects for re-election are good. A. R. Caldwell, of Leavenworth, is also announced as a candidate.

The Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—The Missouri Legislature adjourned to-day without doing any business of importance, on account of the death of Gen. Beeman, one of the members of the House. Nothing new transpired in regard to the Senatorial contest. The Democratic caucus is postponed until Thursday night. All the candidates are hard at work. Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed at the manner Lieutenant Governor Gravely has made up the Senate committees, it being asserted that he has given the chairmanships of the principal committees to Democrats, and that the Democrats preponderate in and will control other influential committees. On the other hand, Speaker Wilson, of the House, has taken special care to arrange his committees with regard to harmony in the House and fidelity and dispatch in transacting business.

WASHINGTON.

Intense Interest Manifested in the San Domingo Matter.

The Senate Joint Resolutions, with an Amendment, Pass the House.

Grant Looks Upon the Result as a Censure of his Project.

Who the Commissioners will be.

Secretary Fish Determined to Retire from the Cabinet.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

SAN DOMINGO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The San Domingo question approaches solution. To-morrow it will be finally disposed of by the Senate's concurrence in the amendment made by the House to-day and then be sent to the President for his signature. The scene in the House this evening during the consideration of the Senate's resolutions was of a far more interesting character than on yesterday. The galleries were crowded with spectators, while the floor was well filled with privileged persons. The attendance was the largest of the season. The two hours' debate, which were divided into ten minute speeches, gave the discussion a sharp turn and provoked bitter comment. Mr. Cox charged corruption directly on the Administration.

General Butler alluded to certain Republican members who intended to vote with the Democrats for the Ambler amendment as false friends of the Republican party, while General Garfield, incensed at Butler's conduct, cried out, "See how the gentleman cracks his whip in this House," at which there was a great uproar over a saucy reply of Butler's that was inaudible in the confusion in the galleries. Mr. Butler mournfully lamented over a statement made by him that the Indiana Democratic Legislature had telegraphed Senator Sumner that it had instructed the delegation from that State in Congress to vote against San Domingo. It pains me, said he, to think that a telegram was addressed to the revered and honored Senator from Massachusetts from such a source.

It was evident as the debate progressed that hardly a Republican member expressed himself in favor of the direct annexation of Dominica, though willing to vote for a commission to go there, provided that it was stipulated that nothing in the resolution should be construed to commit Congress to the policy of annexation. Forty-eight Republican members voted for the amendment, and, with the sixty Democratic vote, it was carried. Seventy-six votes were cast against it, which are said to represent the full strength of the annexationists. The friends of the Administration looked upon the result, however, as an actual censure of the project, but decided, owing to the large vote against them, to make the best of it, and, therefore, when the resolutions were returned to the Senate Mr. Morton moved to accept the House amendment. Mr. Sumner was quickly on his feet to interpose delay, but, after speaking a few moments, yielded the floor and assented to an arrangement that the Senate should vote on the House amendment at 4 p. m. to-morrow. This was done to avoid an exciting night session. It is very evident that the Senate will accept the House amendment, and thus the question will be substantially hereafter removed from Congress till the report on the financial, political and social condition of Dominica is submitted. Thursday, it is said, the President will appoint the Commissioners, and that, on Friday, the United States steamer Tennessee will sail with them. Ex-Senator Wade, it is positively asserted, is to be one of them.

THE CABINET MEETING.

All of the Cabinet were present at the session to-day. The statement was made, by one of the Secretaries, that the San Domingo Commissioners were positively chosen. Ex-Senator Wade, of Ohio, will be one of the Commissioners, and Dr. Newman, pastor of the church of which Gen. Grant is a member, is said to be another.

INFORMERS' PROFITS.

Under the recent decision of the Attorney General, giving informers shares in internal revenue, detectives, collectors and assessors, several thousand dollars have already been paid out. A party by the name of Prime is here, and claims a moiety of $50,000 on a penalty imposed on Adler, Rosenberg & Co., of Pittsburg, for alleged frauds practiced as rectifiers.

THE WHITE-HOUSE RECEPTION.

The reception at the White House this evening, the first one of the season, was unusually brilliant. Almost every one of political note now in the city was in attendance, including the entire diplomatic corps.

[To the Associated Press.]

BUTLER IMPUGNED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The House Committee on Military Affairs this morning commenced the examination of the fitness of the connection with the investigation of the management of the National Asylum of General B. F. Butler, President of the Asylum. General Farnsworth, who is prosecuting the inquiry, was present before the committee. The effort seems to be to impugn General Butler's management and use of the funds of the institution.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

The House Judiciary Committee this morning resumed the consideration of the McGarrahan claim, with reference to the alleged issuance of a patent to him in March, 1863, and its subsequent destruction or suppression.

N. O. Stoddard, formerly secretary of the President to sign land patents, appeared before the committee and swore that to the best of his knowledge and belief he signed a patent for Panoche Grande Rancho, in March, 1863, being the property which McGarrahan claims. He also testified that the unexecuted patent exhibited on behalf of the New Idria Company, the only one ever made out for said property, offers in appearance and many particulars from the patent which he remembers signing.

J. W. Granger, Recorder of the Land office now and for the past 17 years, testified that all letters which, according to the custom of the Department accompanied patents transmitted to him to be recorded, were missing from the files in his office between the dates of January and June, 1863, and he was, therefore, unable to state whether or not the patent for said Rancho had been excluded. In regard to his signature to certificates in the book of records, that patent therein recorded was signed by the President, had not, within his knowledge, been transmitted. Mr. Granger swore that he appended his name to the certificate under compulsion, having received a written order from J. D. Cox, the Secretary of the Interior, and peremptory verbal instructions from Commissioner Wilson, and that, in consequence of the loss or abstraction of all letters accompanying patents transmitted to him for signature during the month of March, 1863, he cannot corroborate the statement of Commissioner Wilson that the patent for Panoche Grande Rancho was signed, sealed, and executed.

FISH'S RETIREMENT.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The Tribune's Washington dispatch says it has long been known by some friends of Secretary Fish that his retirement from the State Department was determined upon by him nearly a year ago, and there has never been a time since his appointment when he would not gladly have returned to private life. He accepted the position originally under protest, and was only induced to remain in the Cabinet by the earnest and frequent solicitations of the President. Nearly a year ago, when the President decided upon the removal of Mr. Motley as Minister to England, it was arranged that Mr. Fish should succeed him, but owing to the breaking out of the foreign war it was thought troublesome complications might arise, and Mr. Fish's ability and experience would be of greater service to the country at the head of the State Department, and he was induced to remain. For several months past it has been known to the friends of Mr. Fish that he would retire as soon as a suitable successor could be found. That person has been found, and a change will be made at the close of the present Congress. Senator Morton will then be appointed Secretary of State, and the political reasons which a few months ago prevented his acceptance of the English mission will have been so modified that he will be enabled to accept, as his successor will not take his seat before December of the present year.

MISSOURI.

The Tribune's Washington special says that information received to-day, concerning the Missouri Senatorial contest, apparently makes the defeat of Gen. Blair certain. The united Republicans have one majority, on joint ballot, with one Senator sick or absent. The Democrats will make no caucus nomination, and will go into the election with the other candidates, besides Gen. Blair finds it impossible to unite upon him. The Republicans are rapidly consolidating upon Judge Wagner, Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, who was last fall re-elected to his position upon the bench by the unanimous vote of both parties. He is said to be the ablest jurist in the West.

EXTRA EXPENSES AT PARIS.

Secretary Fish sent to the Committee on Appropriations a dispatch from Minister Washburne, dated November 18, 1870, concerning the additional expense to his legation incurred in taking care of German refugees. Through Mr. Davis, the communication was laid before the House, and ordered printed, asking an appropriation for the expenses of the business assumed by the American Minister. The Prussian Government sent Mr. Washburne 50,000 thalers. Of 30,000 cases of refugees inquired into, the whole force of legation was employed at one time fourteen hours per day. On several occasions 5,000 persons were gathered in front of our Minister's office before 7 o'clock in the morning, and often from 2,500 to 3,000 persons were in waiting. The official cards of Minister Washburne which, by agreement, were accepted for railroad tickets, were issued to 3,323 persons. The legation had throughout the services of the Secretaries of the Saxon and Darmstadt legations. The extra expenses incurred by Mr. Washburne on account of this duty have been $1,000, and the whole will probably not exceed $1,500 to the end of the seige. On account of the vast amount of labor performed by the attaches of the legation, Mr. Washburne asks that an extra compensation be paid them, as follows: First secretary $600; second secretary $500; messenger, $300, and guard $100. These amounts, together with the money actually expended, will only require an extra appropriation of $3,000.

The Potomac river is closed by ice, both above and below the city.

FEDERAL.

XLI CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

SENATE .... WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

Petitions on various subjects were presented, including pensions and stamped envelopes.

RECOGNITION OF THE SUPREME BEING.

MR. YATES presented a petition from citizens of Illinois, asking for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States recognizing a Supreme Being. He stated that this subject had been agitated for five or six sessions, and he had been notified that a large number of similar petitions had accumulated. He desired that the Committee on the Judiciary should make a report. Nine-tenths of the people of Illinois believed there should be such an amendment, by which the supremacy of God should be acknowledged. They believe that to God they are indebted for our success in many wars; for equal rights, and liberty throughout the land. Some report should be made upon the subject. On his motion the petition was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

MR. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the supplementary bill to reduce the tax, and for other purposes.

RESIGNATION OF U. S. JUDGES.

MR. CARPENTER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill authorizing the President to accept the resignation of any United States Judge, whenever satisfactory proof shall be produced of physical or other infirmity; said Judge to receive his salary during his natural life, provided that if, after retirement, he shall accept any other office of profit, his salary shall cease. He asked action on the bill.

MR. CASSERLY said this was too important a subject to be acted upon now, and, at his request, the bill was laid over.

AN INDIAN TERRITORY.

MR. JEWETT introduced a bill to organize the Territory of Okahoma and consolidate certain tribes of Indians under the territorial government.

SETTLERS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

MR. POMEROY introduced a joint resolution for the relief of settlers on public lands, providing that the settlers shall have twelve months' additional time in which to make proofs and payment.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

MR. WILSON introduced a bill for the removal of political disabilities, which provides that all persons be relieved excepting those who left the Cabinet and Congress in 1860 and 1861, and such as held office on May 31st, 1870. Referred.

MR. SAWYER asked the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill to relieve certain persons therein named from legal and political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

MR. POMEROY objected to the bills, expressing surprise that Southern Senators one day wanted the removal of their political disabilities, wholesale, and the next asked measures to protect them from outrages. He was at a loss to understand the reason of this course.

The morning hour expired without further action on the bill.

MINT AND ASSAY OFFICES.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill revising the laws relative to the mint, assay offices, and coinage of the United States. A debate took place, in which Messrs. Cole, Stewart, Thurman, Casserly, and Corbett, who opposed any change, and Messrs. Sherman, Morrill of Vermont, Howell, and Warner advocated the amendment.

The Senate now concurred in the amendment—25 against 26—and the bill was passed by a vote of 30 yeas to 14 nays.

THE ALABAMA DAMAGES.

MR. BUCKINGHAM introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a joint commission to determine the claim for damages on the commerce of the United States by British privateers. Referred.

MILITARY.

MR. HARLAN introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to construct a telegraph line to military posts on the Missouri river. Referred.

MIAMI RESERVATION.

MR. ROSS offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the Senate copies of all correspondence relative to the disposal of the Miami Indian reservation, or any part thereof, subsequent to 1865.

THE OHIO ASYLUM.

MR. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported, with merely a verbal amendment, the House bill granting the State of Ohio title and jurisdiction over the property purchased for a national asylum for disabled soldiers.

SOLICITING OFFICE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Trumbull's joint resolution prohibiting members of Congress from soliciting office of the President and the heads of departments. He proposed an amendment making a violation of this act a misdemeanor, and the person found guilty to pay a fine of one thousand dollars.

MR. TRUMBULL argued that the whole Executive power of appointment was vested in the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The prohibiting members of Congress, from dictating the appointment of officers. was but carrying out the spirit of the Constitution. He quoted with approbation from the recent article of ex-Secretary Cox, as published in the North American Review, saying that it showed what practice now was in Washington. [redacted]

When Mr. Trumbull concluded his remarks Mr. Morton moved to lay the bill aside for the purpose of taking up the Senate Dominica joint resolutions, as returned from the House with amendment providing that nothing contained in them shall be held, understood or construed as committing Congress to the policy of annexation of the said Republic of Dominica.

MR. SUMNER asked whether the Senator was aware that there would be some discussion. He submitted whether the consideration of the amendment could be proceeded with except by unanimous consent. The Vice President replied that he was not aware of any rule which would prevent it from being taken up except the pendency of the present bill.

MR. MORTON'S motion was then agreed to. Yeas, 26; nays, 16.

The House amendment to the Senate resolution was read when Mr. Morton moved that the Senate concur.

MR. SUMNER asked for the yeas and nays. He knew not if the Senators were aware of the painful news received since the debate on this subject, showing more than ever why we should hesitate in this business. Since the last discussion a proclamation of General Cabral has been received. He held in his hand the original copy in Spanish printed on the island and making an appeal to his followers against the usurper Baez, who had more than once said he was retained in power by the United States. A republic, standing before the world to maintain the power of a pretender, is truly a sad part for a republic to play. The proclamation commenced with the words, "God, Country, and Liberty," and was signed Cabral, General of Division of the army, in which he states that the South is still in arms; that lately the enemy was beaten and routed; that reinforcements had reached his advanced outposts, and, without waiting for the infantry, he vigorously attacked and defeated the foe, &c. The proclamation is dated November 15th, 1870. Mr. Sumner asked whether he was wrong when he called this bloody lawsuit thus opened a melancholy picture. It was a picture of civil war. Here was a chief in the mountains, and another chief on the sea shore, the latter sustained in power by the United States, and we were asked to proceed still further in this business. Better say with Macbeth, "I'll proceed no further in this business."

MR. POMEROY asked the Senator to yield the floor that he might suggest, by unanimous consent, that a vote be taken at 2 or 3 o'clock to-morrow.

MR. MORTON asked whether it would not be better to take a recess until this evening.

MR. SUMNER wished to offer an amendment to the resolution by adding at the end, that commissioners shall inquire specially into the alleged pendency of a civil war in Dominica, to the extent of the territory occupied by the respective parties, and also the relations existing between Dominica and Hayti, and the claims of the latter on the former, and if there is war or a menace of war between these countries.

MR. WILSON wanted to adjourn and take up the subject to-morrow.

After considerable discussion the Senate agreed to close the discussion at 4 o'clock to-morrow, when, at a quarter to 5 o'clock, it adjourned.

HOUSE.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

MR. GARFIELD presented a remonstrance of 867 women of Ohio against woman suffrage.

THE SAN DOMINGO RESOLUTION.

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution for the appointment of commissioners to Dominica.

After two hours' debate on the Dominica resolution, the House proceeded to vote on the resolution offered by Mr. Ambler yesterday, that the passage of the resolution should not be construed or understood as committing the Government to the policy of annexing Dominica. The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 108 to 76.

MR. WILLARD, member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, explained why he was found voting yesterday with so few of his Republican colleagues, against taking the resolutions from the Speaker's table. He was opposed to the acquisition of the Republic of Dominica by treaty or joint resolution.

MR. COX opposed the joint resolution. After discussing the details of the measure, he said: "I find but one precedent for this deed, that is hardly analogous. It's not the Puritan way of taking the land of the Pequods, but it is Joshua sending spies to go over the Jordan and over the sea to search out land. They went into Jericho and kept bad company. I say Baez is your Rahab. I do not object because the territory is not coterminous (it is as near as California) and because we swallow two hundred thousand colored people. After taking in four millions, we can digest a few more. The man who swallowed the pumpkin worried down a peach. I oppose the scheme because it is a specious, pre-arranged, corrupt job, and no commission can deodorize its putrescence.

MR. HOAR explained the reasons which led him to differ from a majority of his colleagues. He did not concur in the idea that respect for the President of the United States required them to support the measure.

MR. STEVENSON spoke in favor of the acquisition of Dominica, and its admission as one of the Territories of the Union.

MR. VOORHEES sent to the clerk's desk and had read a telegraphic dispatch, stating that the Senate of Indiana had just passed a joint resolution instructing senators, and requesting Representatives from that State to vote against the annexation of San Domingo. [Laughter.]

MR. ORTH remarked that those who knew how the Democratic party in Indiana had obtained control of the Senate would not be surprised at the action of that body.

MR. SWAN, member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, also spoke against the joint resolution. He said the Senators and Cabinet officers were lobbying in the House in favor of this measure. Why is it? If the Postmaster General had no more influence in the House than he has in his own State of Maryland, he should have been kept in the Department attending to the business which was sadly in need of attention, instead of coming to the House to influence its legislation.

MR. FARNSWORTH declared he was opposed to the annexation of Dominica, and that his constituents were opposed to it.

MR. BUTLER, of Mass., sustained the joint resolution, and opposed the amendment of Mr. Ambler as only tending to produce delay and kill the investigation.

MR. AMBLER denied having offered the amendment with any such intention.

MR. BUTLER accepted the statement, but always attributed to a man's act the natural consequences.

MR. DAWES asked him if the subject would not stand debate.

MR. BUTLER replied that it would even from false friends of the party. He had heard many painful things, but none more painful than the telegraphic dispatch from Indiana. Not that a Senate, organized through fraud, should send such a message, but that it should have been sent to the honored and revered Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Sumner.

MR. BINGHAM sustained the joint resolution and opposed Mr. Ambler's amendment. The only way to obtain a knowledge of the facts was by inquiry. The resolution proposed inquiry, and he was for the resolution without the amendment.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bingham's remarks, Mr. Garfield proposed the further extension of fifteen minutes' time allowed for discussion.

MR. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—I object.

MR. GARFIELD—Listen to the gentleman who cracks the whip objecting to debate. [Excitement.]

MR. BUTLER—Listen to a man whose back smarts. [Laughter.]

MR. MORGAN—The House is under the domination of a whip-cracker.

MR. POLAND also supported the resolution and opposed the amendment.

The discussion was closed by Mr. Orth in support of the resolution. He opposed the amendment of Mr. Ambler, as one which would only cause delay, and reopen in the Senate a quarrel which no friend of union and harmony in the Republican party would desire to see reopened. The adoption of the resolution, pure and simple, was due to the President, who had been unjustly assailed by political enemies and political friends.

MR. BROOKS, of New York, asked Mr. Orth to allow him to offer an amendment that the commissioners be appointed by the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate.

MR. ORTH declined to do so.

MR. BROOKS reminded him of his promise to allow it to be offered sometime during the session.

MR. ORTH replied that the promise meant at some time during the present session. [Laughter.]

The House then proceeded to vote on Mr. Ambler's amendment, declaring that nothing in the resolution was to be construed as committing the Government to the annexation of Dominica. The amendment was agreed to. Yeas, 108.

The joint resolution, as amended, was then passed. Yeas, 123; nays, 63.

The Democrats voted solid in the negative and the following Republicans also voted no: Messrs. Beatty, Boyd, Fienkelnburg, Hoar, Peters and Willard.

The joint resolution goes back to the Senate for action on the amendment.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

MR. BROOKS, of Massachusetts, from Committee on Elections, made a report on the contested election case from the Fourth District of Tennessee, declaring the sitting member, Tillman, entitled to the seat.

MR. DOX presented the minority report in favor of contestant Sheafe. Ordered to be printed.

THE BROOKS CHARGES.

MR. BROOKS, of New York, called the attention of the House to the charges made against him by H. J. Hasting, in the New York Commercial Advertiser, and asked the House for a select committee of investigation. After discussion, in which the feeling was that there was no propriety in ordering a committee, Mr. Brooks' request was complied with, and a special committee ordered.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The House then proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Morrill, of Penn., to provide for celebrating the independence of America on the one hundredth anniversary by holding an international exhibition of arts and manufactures at Philadelphia in 1876.

MR. SARGENT offered an amendment providing that none of the expenses of the exhibition should be payable out of the Treasury. Agreed to.

MR. WELLS offered an amendment requiring the exhibition to be held at St. Louis.

MR. KELLEY closed the argument in favor of the bill. He spoke at length of the advantages which Philadelphia presented for the occasion, aside from her historic associations, referring to the population, manufactures and the comforts and beauty of the park and surroundings, where the celebration was proposed to be held.

MR. RANDALL made a few remarks in support of the bill.

MR. GRISWOLD moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived by 37 to 83.

The bill was then passed.

The House, at half past 4 o'clock, adjourned.

The Legislature of New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 10.—The Legislature to-day met and effected an organization. Senator Battle, of Camden county, was elected President of the Senate, and Delegate Conde, of Essex county, Speaker of the House. The organization indicates the probable election of Senator Frelinghuysen to the United States Senate. Gov. Randolph, in his message, shows that the receipts for 1870 have been $611,000, and the disbursements $592,000. Two-thirds of the receipts came from railway sources. Upon political matters the message refers to the adoption of the suffrage amendments and the final settlement of the vexed question. He strongly urges amnesty on the part of the Federal Government to that large, influential and intelligent body of men, aliens once, but American citizens. The Governor, in conclusion, protests against the enormous grants of land in which the States have so great residuary interests.

Disastrous Fire at Madison, Ind.

MADISON, IND., Jan. 10.—The largest fire that has occurred in this city for years, broke out last night about 12 o'clock, in Fitch's block, on Main Cross street, completely destroying the stores of J. P. Delph, merchant tailor, T. S. Jones, jewelry, Free Press printing office, G. P. Mellon's queensware store, and A. B. Smith's boot and shoe store, and damaging to a considerable extent the stocks of A. Orr, clothier, S. B. Lewis & Co., iron merchants, Harrington & Kerbly, law office, Prenatt's block, and the large oil factory of B. B. Sering. The Madison Courier represents the loss at $30,000 to $40,000, partly covered by insurance in home and foreign companies.

The Northwest.

OMAHA, Jan. 10.—The Missouri river opened at Fort Benton, Montana, yesterday, and is now entirely free from ice.

At that place the contract for building a bridge across the Platt river, opposite Fremont, Nebraska, was let yesterday by the County Commissioners, for fifty thousand dollars, to R. W. Smith & Co., of Toledo, Ohio.

Reports from Lincoln say that Governor Butler holds the balance of power in the Legislature, and that no Senator can be elected, whose friends do not pledge themselves that there shall be no investigating committee in regard to the school fund.

The weather is extremely warm in the west and northwest.

A Ship Burned—Four Hundred and Twenty-five Coolies Lost.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—A letter dated Batavia, Nov. 16, received in this city, states that the Italian ship Ureawa, from Macao for Callao, was set on fire when near Neptune Island and abandoned by the Captain and the crew, who were saved by a San Salvador ship. One hundred and twenty coolies were picked up by the ship Juan Poro. The remainder of the coolies, 425 in number, perished in the flames.

TELEGRAMS.

Governor Clayton, of Arkansas, was yesterday elected United States Senator for that State by a vote of 94 against 14.

The cattle-plague excitement has caused some attention at Portsmouth, N. H. Cases are reported at Seabrook, sixteen miles distant.

Stephen S. Wardwell, for forty-five years cashier of the Eagle Bank at Providence, Rhode Island, died yesterday morning, aged 70 years.

John Zook, belonging in Farmington, Ills., committed suicide at the City Hotel, in Chicago, Monday night, by taking poison. It appears by evidence before the Coroner's jury that Zook and his brother wooed the same girl. The brother won the girl, and John had nothing left to live for.

The annual report of the Massachusetts commission on cattle diseases was presented in the Legislature of that State yesterday, and ordered printed. The commissioners advocate prompt and strong measures to prevent the spread of the contagion, and suggest that the State authorities should cause inferior soil in the Brighton and other markets to be dug up and removed, with other precautions relative to driving and herding cattle.

Yesterday evening at Albany, New York, a young man entered the jewelry store of G. R. Stevenson and requested to be shown diamond rings. While examining them he seized the tray containing $3,000 worth of rings, and ran into the street with it. The proprietor pursued through several streets and finally caught him. The rings were scattered along the route taken. Some of them were recovered.

GRATZ BROWN.

What the Leading Missouri Papers Say of the New Governor's Message.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

The message of the Governor was received not only with great attention by all parties, but with striking differences of expression at different passages. Some were enthusiastically applauded by Republicans, and others by Democrats. But the message, as a whole, gives satisfaction in a remarkable degree to Liberals, Radicals, and Democrats. The most extreme heartily accept it as a magnificent enunciation of that broad and liberal position upon which all patriotic citizens must unite. The deliberate declaration that he neither desired to see men change their allegiance from one party to another, nor to form a new party, had a most marked effect, and gave the Democrats to understand clearly that he stood precisely where he did in the campaign—a Republican battling for Liberal reforms.

Not less significant was his treatment of the votes of the people on the constitutional amendments, and some Democrats especially were not entirely rejoiced at his language regarding the Constitutional Convention. The very earnest recommendation for national amnesty was received with the most hearty applause on all hands. Taken as a whole, the message has received the highest compliments from the thinking men of all parties.

[From the St. Louis Times.]

The inaugural message of Governor Brown contains much wholesome doctrine and many admirable recommendations. We find little in its manner or matter to which the Democratic party of Missouri can take material exception. Whatever nomenclature His Excellency may choose to adopt for himself or his principles, his communication to the Legislature will have to pass as a very fair Democratic document.

There are certain classes to whom its positions will prove unpalatable, and we congratulate the State upon having in the executive chair a man who has dared to take those positions boldly and unequivocally. The adherents of the Federal Administration, who are still nursing the dogmas of political proscription or defending the imposition of unequal taxes upon the many for the benefit of the few, will find but little comfort in the message before us. Upon the questions of general amnesty and the tariff Governor Brown's views are as decided as they are sound and patriotic. When he speaks for the disenthralment of the people, not only from the servitude of disfranchisement or other civil disability, but from those other forms of slavery that have steadily encroached upon the American system under various forms of class legislation, he touches none too soon or forcibly upon the great issues that remain to be determined by the liberalized legislation of the country.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

The revival of the old-fashioned word "patriotism," in a gubernatorial message from Jefferson City, will scarcely fail to be noted as one of the signs of the downfall of Radicalism; and the sign becomes still stronger when a careful reading of the document shows that the word "loyalty" is only mentioned to be ridiculed. On the all-absorbing subject of what party our new government belongs to, his utterances will hardly be satisfactory to those who have waited for him to lead that they might follow. The governor is as bold and frank as he could be; and yet he is tantalizingly indefinite. He belongs, for the present, to both parties; "we are all Republicans—we are all Democrats"—is the Delphic utterance that the new governor gives out to the listening auditors of his old party, who expected him to tell what is to become of them. He does "not urge upon them the abandonment of any organization, whether Republican or Democratic;" and he clearly intimates that if the time ever shall come for the formation of a third party, it has certainly not arrived yet, "… the aftertime belong its own children; nor are the portents of a strange birth yet upon us"—is all the comfort that the third party folks can extort from the non-committal Governor. He occupies a commanding position of observation; he is Governor of Missouri for two years, and is, therefore, for the time being, out of politics, with the liberty of independent action. But his old associates are not so fortunate; they must belong to some party, and some of them do not yet discern that that particular party is the Democracy.

SAVED.

The Career of a Beautiful Young Jewess as a St. Louis Courtesan—Her Restoration to Her Friends.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 9th.]

When the "social evil bill" was before the City Council it contained a provision for the establishment of a hospital and reformatory institution. This provision was stricken out at the suggestion of one of the Aldermen, who declared he had no faith in institutions for the reformation of fallen females. The bill passed in its mutilated shape, and the striking out of the section is now admitted to have been a blunder. The bill now pending contains these sections, and the probability is that it will pass. To show that many of the "soiled doves" of the city are not beyond the reach of reformation, we give the following true and authentic story of a reformed courtesan:

About two months ago a beautiful young woman of Jewish extraction came to this city from Cincinnati, in search of employment as a seamstress. She was twenty years of age, comely in form, and possessing the dark hazel eyes and animated countenance peculiar to the daughters of Israel. Her hair was of a rich, dark auburn hue, and very abundant.

Before coming to St. Louis, Rebecca had been employed as clerk in a fancy dry goods store kept by a lady in Cincinnati. This lady failed in business, and Rebecca was thrown out of employment. Her health was also delicate, and finding no suitable situation, she paid a visit to a town in Illinois, where she had a married sister residing. While at this place she became acquainted with a gentleman from St. Louis, who took an interest in her welfare, and advised her to go to St. Louis, telling her she would have no difficulty in finding employment there, and informing her that he had a brother in business on Fourth street, who would assist her. She accepted this offer, and Mr. S gave her a letter to his brother. She arrived at St. Louis some two months ago, and put up at the Laclede Hotel. She sent a note to Mr. S. informing him that she had a letter for him from his brother, and desiring him to call and see her. Mr. S. called at the hotel, and, finding the girl was genteel in her manners, as well as attractive in person, he took her to his residence, on Chouteau avenue, and employed her as a seamstress in his family. Becoming dissatisfied with her situation, Rebecca left Mr. S's house in a few days and took board at the house of a Jewish family on Chestnut street. While at this house she became acquainted with Mrs. Captain King, a young married lady of fine appearance and aristocratic manners. She engaged with Mrs. King to sew for her, that lady being in easy circumstances, although her husband was absent in the mountains. At Mrs. King's she became acquainted with a young Mr. K, who manifested great interest in her and frequently visited her. Rebecca had not been long at Mrs. King's before she was led into a temptation that proved her ruin. One evening two gentlemen, friends of Mrs. King, called at the house, and were introduced to the handsome seamstress. A proposal to go to Freund's restaurant and partake of refreshments was accepted by the ladies, and a carriage soon wheeled them to that elegant resort of the seekers after pleasure and the good things of life. Scolloped oysters, quail on toast and other dainty dishes were discussed. Rebecca was invited to take a glass of wine, and reluctantly consented. The exhilarating beverage set her brain on fire, and her veins tingled as with new life. All the warmth of her naturally ardent nature was kindled, and she became lost in a whirl of excitement, and gave free play to her brilliant conversational powers. The party returned home while the young girl's brain was fevered with wine, and she recollected nothing more that passed, until about midnight, when she awoke. The situation in which she found herself cannot be described. Suffice it to say, she was ruined—the jewel of her innocence was stolen while she was under the influence of the maddening draught, and there was no remedy for it. She was at a loss what to do, having no friends to apply to, and being in a strange city. She remained at Mrs. King's a day or two longer, and then went out in search of employment. Failing to find a situation of any kind, in a fit of despondency, she entered the gorgeous palace of Madam Kate Chase, on Market street, and was received as a courtezan. A few days afterward she removed to a house on Tenth street, which had just been opened by Mrs. Captain King, who now resumed her proper name of Mrs. Lizzie Saville. Rebecca became the "bright particular star" of Mrs. Saville's magnificently furnished mansion, and was much admired by the fast young men who travel the road to ruin. She took the name of Rebecca Claudia Saville. One of her Cincinnati friends visited her frequently, and being an "impecunious cuss," shared with her the earnings of her shame.

The lady with whom Rebecca had lived in Cincinnati removed to St. Louis, and, meeting her one day, the beautiful Jewess was induced to abandon the Saville mansion and promise to reform. Her board was paid by a gentleman she had known in Cincinnati—for she had saved nothing of her earnings, and she was then sent to the Woman's Christian Home, an excellent institution, established for the purpose of affording a respectable home to respectable young women without relatives. She remained in this institution about two weeks, and under the pious instructions of the ladies in charge became thoughtfully penitent and firmly resolved henceforth to lead a different life. Her friends are now making arrangements to send her to her relatives in Ohio.

This brief story is told with a view to encourage those who are laboring to reform abandoned women, and to show that such reformation is not so difficult as some of our aldermen appear to think.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE BABY.

The Wonderful Snake-Child of Cape Cod.

[From the Boston Herald.]

During a recent visit to Cape Cod the writer was made acquainted with a remarkable freak of nature; one illustrating the results of certain influences exerted before birth, in the person of a male child, known as the "snake-child." This is the son of Mr. ——, of Harwich, a little more than three months old, and regarded as "more snake than human." During the term of pregnancy, which was attended with various peculiar sensations, the mother was in an unusual frame of mind, and gratified a kind of monomania for killing snakes, never allowing an opportunity for an encounter with them to pass unimproved. On one occasion she fought two and a half hours with three large adders in an arbor, at last conquering and killing them. On another occasion she came suddenly upon a large black snake, the "size of her wrist," which raised his head very high and "showed fight." True to her strange impulse, she commenced the attack and was the conqueror, instead of screaming, like most females, and leaving the spot in haste, though his snakeship presented a formidable if not a frightful appearance. This monstrosity, which weighed thirteen pounds at birth, has the more general appearance of a human being in the outlines of the body, than in the head and limbs, though the shoulder blade is wanting, or very unlike the natural one. The head is very large, having, at birth, the appearance, with the general expression of the face, especially the upper part, of a child at the age of two years. It rises high, the line of the front and back being nearly parallel, though inclining upward and forward with an arched appearance. The forehead is high, and projects considerably over the eyes. The ears, which are large, are located very far forward, and about one inch lower than usual, or about on a direct line with the chin. The eyes are large, snakish, elongated, protruding, and much in motion. The lower jaw has an unusual appearance, appearing as if double, while the roof of the mouth is narrow and deep. The mouth is open, save when nursing the bottle. The tongue is thick, as thick as some two or three ordinary ones, and is very active, slightly cleft at the tip, and is very smooth. The lips remain in one position, about a half inch in a straight line, above and below, with a gradual curve towards the angles. The nose is rounded at the tip, much depressed at the base, and the nostrils much distended, the whole looking snakish. Instead of the usual soft place in the top of the skull, there are two, one in the forehead, and the other far back, the skull between these more nearly resembling the back of a turtle than a child's head. There are also bony projections in the forehead, over the eyes, like prospective horns, while between these and the eyes are deep cavities. The face, which is long and large, with the exception of the mouth and chin—disproportionately small—has a mature expression, rather snakish, the chin being unusually pointed. The feet and hands are the most remarkable, evidently presenting the deformity in its worst aspects. Both are unusually arched, and in other respects peculiar. The large toe is short, like a thumb, inclining downward and toward the hollow of the foot, with the small one also. The remaining ones, which are distinct of the usual joints, are enclosed in a kind of sheath, a thick skin and some flesh, all terminating at the ends in one broad and large nail, inclining downward like a half tube. This nail, and indeed those of both the hands and feet, have a decidedly snakish look. The hands are still more peculiar, rather more arched than the feet. The bones of the hand are more distant, relatively, than those of the feet, with a deep cavity between, rather irregular. One of the bones is disconnected with those of the foot, passing, instead, downward, toward the hollow of the foot, there floating with no attachment. Others seem to be deficient in the usual connection in this respect. The palm is very deep, corresponding with the unusual arch both of the hand and finger-sheath. The thumb and the small finger incline toward the palm, and are rather short, resembling the general construction of the corresponding members of the foot, though the small finger is more connected with the others by an arrangement resembling that of the web-foot. The remaining three are almost in the form of a triangle, joining at the ends in one general broad and large nail, extending down to the sides of the fingers, almost inclosing them. I could detect no joints in these fingers, only the one joining them to the hand. The little fellow seemed unwilling to have his hands held long enough to have them carefully examined, making one feel that he was handling a snake. The general appearance of the hand, the form of inclosed fingers, the form of the nails, &c., are wonderfully suggestive of the … snake. Indeed, one can scarcely look at this unique creature, observe the almost constant motion of the hands, feet, tongue, the turning of the head from side to side, and see the snakish aspect, without feeling a kind of shuddering, a wish to withdraw from his presence, so snakish is he in his appearance and movements.

J. H. HANAFORD, M. D., Reading, Mass.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOP PRICE, JUDGE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871.

Babe Paris, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $3.

Henry Meyer, same; fined $5.

Belle Harris, assault and battery on Mollie Smith with intent to kill; held in $300 bond.

Theo. Bohlsen, ordinance warrant; held over till Thursday.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

ORDERS AND JUDGMENTS.

John C. Elrod vs. L. P. Converse; bill of exceptions filed by plaintiff and appeal prayed and granted.

J. A. Shreve vs. Stockton, Leahy & Co.; leave to plaintiff to withdraw note sued on.

Varinda McGee vs. Union Mutual Life Insurance Company; assigned to February 28 at defendant's cost.

Howard L. Shane, adm'r, vs. James Speed; assigned to February 24.

Thomas v. Colescott vs. John T. Bate, adm'r; motion by plaintiff for a new trial.

John Clark vs. J. W. Martin; motion for judgment overruled, cause remanded.

Damon, Temple & Co., vs. George B. Blanchard; dismissed settled.

John Pearce vs. Z. M. Shirley et al.

Same vs. same.

August Antoine vs. same; assigned to March 15.

Western Financial Corporation vs. Paul Fenos et al.; assigned to 14th February at 2 o'clock p.m.

Montcalm & Levi vs. Varble & May; assigned to February 24th.

Jno. Haydon, adm'r, vs. O. Gray; non-suit entered. Judgment for defendant for $2 and costs.

R. M. Glover vs. Spratt & Co.; defendant's exceptions to depositions sustained; leave to plaintiff to retake depositions; assigned to February 23d for trial.

J. W. Pugh vs. F. C. Wellman; jury trial; evidence concluded, and, the jury being unable to agree, were dispersed until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Augustus Ehret vs. E. Heinicke; jury trial and verdict for plaintiff for $100 damages.

J. Joseph & Son vs. Valentine Hoffman; dismissed settled, with leave to defendant to withdraw note.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Weatherly, perjury. The court was occupied nearly the whole day in hearing the evidence and argument of counsel in the case, which went to the jury, and they, not being able to agree, were discharged, under instructions of the court, until to-morrow morning.

Same vs. Ed. Casey, malicious wounding; passed to the second day of the May term.

Same vs. Mike Crum, same offense; set for the 16th inst.

The grand jury returned the following indictments:

The Commonwealth vs. Emiline Todd, larceny.
Same vs. M. Ammon, manslaughter.
Same vs. Geo. Ford, larceny.
Same vs. Ollie Farnham, forgery.
Same vs. Chas. Wyon, larceny.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. W. B. HOKE, JUDGE.

PROBATE ORDERS.

Tax-credit allowed Mrs. Jesse K. Bell on $2,000, over-assessed in the Western district, for 1870.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad company vs. Andrew Ellison *et ux*; grounds and motion for a new trial filed.

Central Passenger railway company vs. the Louisville Turnpike Company; petition for a writ of *ad quod damnum*.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported Expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL by DANIEL JAMES, *Attorney at Law, Frankfort.*

FRANKFORT, Jan. 10, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Kraft vs. Commonwealth, Louisville City Court; affirmed.
Burton vs. Burton, Mason; reversed.
Thomas vs. Thomas, Rowan; affirmed.
Wood vs. Kingkead, &c., McCracken; reversed.
Whitcomb vs. Rich, Kenton; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Lancaster vs. Thornton, treasurer, &c., Bath; affidavit filed, and motion for spec duces tecum overruled.

Jones vs. Robinson, trustee, &c., Garrard; petition for rehearing filed.

McFatridge vs. Glore, Mercer;
Donohue vs. Grigsby, Nelson; cross-appeals granted.

Canton, &c., vs. Dallam & Soaper, Henderson; appeal dismissed with damages.

Bell et al. vs. Sanders, administrator, &c., Marion; rule against attorneys for appellants to show authority for prosecuting appeal in name of unknown heirs of John Loving, Jr., deceased, and also rule against unknown heirs of John Loving, j., deceased, to give bond for costs returnable 22d February, 1871.

Green vs. Sechrest, Kenton: mandate ordered to issue forthwith.

Levi vs. Simpson, Marion;
Davis vs. Collins, Marion;
McCormick, &c., vs. Robards, &c., Marion;
Funk vs. Bannister; Marion;
Cheif vs. Austin, &c., Marion;
Burford vs. Burford et al., Mercer;
Hinchie vs. Lovelace's heirs, Ballard; submitted on briefs.

The Wife May on Divorce Recover her Real Estate Sold by her Husband.

Susan E. Hays vs. Sanderson and wife. } From Kenton.

REVERSED—ROBERTSON, CHIEF JUSTICE.

Appellant brought this suit by her next friend to recover a tract of land, which she owned in 1835, when she intermarried with Hays. In 1844 she became a hopeless lunatic, and her husband sold and conveyed the land to the appellees' vendor. Afterwards, her husband neglecting her, she obtained a divorce from him in the Kenton Circuit Court. This suit, brought during the life of her husband and setting forth these facts, was dismissed.

Held.—The husband's conveyance of a fee was, under our statutory law, effectual to pass all the title he had, but could pass no more, and his title, resulting altogether from the marriage, ceased with the legal dissolution of that union, as certainly and as effectually as it would have terminated by his death. In this respect the divorce was a civil death. Dissolving the marital relation, it restored the liberated wife to her exclusive right to her land, which had not been legally disposed of by the husband beyond the subsistence of the marriage.

Though it is loosely said in the statute that the husband's interest in his wife's land shall continue "during their joint lives," their joint lives as husband and wife is necessarily the interpretation to be placed upon it. As her title is not affected by her lunacy, and the husband's disposition of the land beyond the period of the divorce was void, she was entitled to restitution when the decree of divorce was granted.

Judgment reversed.

An Agent Depositing his Principal's Funds in Bank to his own Credit, is Personally Liable if the Bank Fails.

Cartwell & Drury vs. Allaid. } From McCracken.

HARDIN, JUDGE.

Appellee, of Paducah, Kentucky, consigned to appellants, at Memphis, Tennessee, 100 barrels of flour, to be sold on commission. They sold the flour and deposited the proceeds in the Gayoso Savings Institution in their own name. Afterwards they received from that bank, in payment of their own check on their deposits, a draft on a New York banking-house for the amount of the proceeds, which draft they transmitted to appellee. On its presentation in New York it was protested for non-payment, and thereupon appellee notified appellants that he would look to them for payment, and brought this suit against them for money had and received to his use, and recovered judgment.

Held—It is a general rule that if a trustee or agent make an unauthorized investment or deposit of funds in his hands as such, together with his own money, in a common account with a banker, such a disposition will be treated as a conversion of the funds, and devolve on him any loss which may be sustained by the banker's insolvency. (Story's equity, sec. 1,270; Story on agency, 208.) And no sufficient reason is shown in this case for exempting it from the operation of this rule.

Nor did the acceptance of the draft on the New York house by appellee, which was protested and returned without *laches* on his part, extinguish the pre-existing liability of appellants. (4 J. J. Mar., 62; Story on Bills of Exchange, sec. 108.)

FROM THE FRENCH PRESS.

An Amazonian Franc-Tireur—A Military Machine—The Secret of French Disasters.

"PERSONAL BRAVERY."

The French press has spoken a good deal lately of a young woman who commands the Franc-Tireurs of Lamarche in the Vosges. Her peculiarities are somewhat marked. Mlle. Antoinette Lix was born at Colmar; her father was a sergeant of the *garde royale*.

Antoinette Lix, deprived of her mother, was raised as a veritable boy, and, as such ran in the fields, and assisted in the breaking of horses which she rode intrepidly, and thus acquired an uncommon vigor and agility. However, some persons who became interested in her, and who feared the result of a youth spent in the stable and the cabaret, gained admission for her into the school of the Sisters of Ribeauville. She there made some commendable progress in her studies, but she could never apply herself to strictly feminine employments, such as sewing and embroidery, to which she always remained a total stranger.

At one time she had a notion of becoming a nun, and passed some weeks as a novice; but she soon became convinced, despite her genuine piety, that she was incapable of enduring the calm and monotonous life of the convent. She then rejoined her sister in Poland, where she engaged as governess in a noble family of the neighborhood. The last Polish insurrection soon after broke out. The head of the family with which she resided was one of the first to take the field, but his success was not equal to his courage, and he was arrested and banished to Siberia. Before his departure, M'lle Lix, disguised as a man and provided with a French passport given in the name of her brother, penetrated the prison of the Polish count, brought him the adieus of his family, and promised to avenge his defeat. Never was a promise more sacredly kept. The countess and her children went to Germany, while the governess, continuing to wear the masculine dress, entered as Lieutenant a company of guerrillas, and commenced a desultory but effective war against the Russians, or acting as courier between the insurgent bodies.

… she carried herself admirably in the uniform of a Polish hussar. She was known as Casimir Le Sombre; and the soldiers, ignorant of her sex, and admiring her bravery and intelligence, were ready to die for her. One day, in one of those murderous encounters, in which she was frequently engaged, she was sadly wounded, and was carried to Varsovia. Monseignor Filinski, the noble Archbishop who was doomed to die in exile, and who had authorized her to wear the dress of a man, placed her under the care of the lady superior of the sisters of Varsovia.

She had scarcely recovered her health, when she recommenced her life of fighting, misery, and hardship; but finally, when there no longer remained a single hope of success, she took refuge in Dresden with the remnants of the Polish army. She there received the assistance awarded to the masculine, living a secluded and studious life, and occupying herself with a course of study which included morals, science and medicine.

Traced to Dresden by the Muscovite police, the unhappy victims of the Polish rebellion were obliged to go to Paris; but they continued to treat as a comrade and brother, Antoinette, whose true sex was still unknown to them.

Becoming acquainted with several families, Antoinette, with some Polish friends, went to Brittany, where efforts were made to induce her to marry a young, charming and wealthy Breton heiress. She then determined to go to Alsace, where her brilliant reputation had long since preceded her, and where, in the uniform of a Polish hussar, her portrait had long adorned the walls of photograph galleries and its public libraries.

She remained for some time in her native village, and then, retaking the costume of her sex, she returned to Paris, and then, through the Polish emigrants, she spread the report that Casimir Le Sombre had retired to Grande Chartreuse.

She remained in Paris for some years, carrying on the foreign correspondence in an extensive confectionery establishment, for she understood perfectly Polish, Russian, English and German.

But one cannot affront with impunity the winds of the north, the nights passed in the snow, the fatigues of the bivouac, and the battle. Accustomed to the vigorous air of the mountains and of the grand Lithuanian forests, Antoinette was attacked by a disease of the chest, and was ordered by her physicians to leave Paris.

She obtained, through her connections, a position on the postal route at Lamarche, in the Vosges. When she reached Lamarche, the little town was very patriotic and very belligerent, and had already organized a company of Franc-Tireurs. When the Prussians came, she, forgetting her malady, offered her experience and valor to her townsmen.

To-day she fights for her country with more ardor and self-abnegation than she ever exhibited when serving the cause of the stranger.

MILITARY MECHANISM.

The Prussians have revealed a system of fighting, for which, independently of one failure at the beginning of the war, we were entirely unprepared. Up to that time we had counted more upon the personal bravery of our soldiers than upon the force of our armaments and the qualities of our engines. Obstacles did not trouble us; we were going to surmount them with a victorious *élan*. Glory inflamed us, and went singing in search of laurels. It was splendid!

To-day all this suffices no longer; this the Prussians have unrelentingly demonstrated.

Relegating personal bravery to a second place, disdaining what we call glory, the Prussians have made the battle-field a workshop in which men are replaced by machinery, and the *élan* of the heart by the exactness of calculation. If they ever put the man to the front, it is in enormous masses—a wall of serried flesh which is immovable rather than intelligent.

Such a system leaves nothing to be foreseen. This is why the Prussians never seem to commit blunders. The cavalry, which among us is committed to the tradition of brilliant charges, is, among them, a corps of *rodeurs* charged with annoying and reconnoitering the enemy. They never face artillery, and, possibly at times, they may be used to harrass battalions which are in flight.

So to the *rodeurs* are added the spies; and we know how numerous they are, how impudent, using all disguises, and stopping at no effort to ascertain the strength and location of the opposition.

And then they have no end of stratagems. The shadow of the woods, the darkness of night, conceal their movements. A tragic silence reigns over their marches and their concentrations. To surprise always, and to be themselves never surprised—such is the rule, and it is always faithfully executed.

They possess neither sympathy, pity, nor humanity toward the enemy. To crush him is the supreme purpose. Add to this an iron discipline which nails the soldier to his duty, makes him a blind and implacable instrument of the idea for which he has been armed.

This is the enemy which has beaten us, this is the enemy that we ought to beat in turn. Let us then inspire ourselves with his tactics in order to ameliorate and fortify our own.

It is quite evident that our system, at the outbreak of the war, was not equal to the demand of the occasion. We were not far from where we were in 1800. Aristocratic committees, petrified in routine, had smothered all efforts at reform. Inventing nothing themselves, they suspected all invention, and nothing found favor with them save when its origin was effaced and the credit of its discovery was permitted to belong to them.

Hence our inferiority. While outside of us the art of war progressed, we remained firmly stationary.

Since the siege of Paris began, the condition of things is somewhat ameliorated.

At present, the main strength of the Prussians is their artillery. Now, we have cannon also. To their Uhlans we oppose our Spahis, and to their spies we oppose a similar force. Their masses are beginning to find themselves opposed by our masses; our forts and barricades are being used to oppose their redoubts. As to discipline, there can be no longer a failure, for it has become essential. We shall also have that *esprit* of the heart which is found among the enemy even under the most impossible circumstances. It exists among them while they are marching to found by force an empire of oppression and pride. It should the more exist among us that we march to found institutions which are national and liberal, and to deliver, to save France.

Doubtless in fighting against these soldiers, who are friends of *embuches* and of right, we shall have to separate ourselves somewhat from our traditional *gloire*; but we can always show ourselves brave and chivalrous. It is necessary that Europe should recognize us; it is necessary to-day that France should be worthy of its past; it is necessary that, after having had its Narva it should have its Pultava.

There will come a day when this bloody year of 1870 will belong to history. Upon it France will occupy a beautiful and radiant page. This will not be the case with Prussia. History will anathematize her. It will curse this war of owls and of *chacals*; it will denounce this crowned Tartuffe who mingles his prayers with blood. It will avenge above all this sinister *hoberaux* which makes diplomacy a lie, and the cabinet of the man of state a rendezvous of brigands.

☞ The Austrian Minister of War, General Benedek, says the Austrian army, with its reserves, now numbers 864,000 men, all of whom have received two years' training, and are supported by 180,000 militia. Only 200,000 of these men are on foot in time of peace, but the arms and accouterments for the remainder are ready.

☞ The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Information which is believed to be trustworthy has reached this country that the German Confederation can command the services, in case of need, of 60,000 seamen, a very large number of whom are now serving, or have served, and have learned their business in the English mercantile marine."

Read what the Most Expert Burglar says in regard to Hall's Make of Safes.

[From the St. Louis Times.]

Taken from the Cincinnati Enquirer, Jan. 6, 1871.

Capture of a Notorious Burglar and Safe-blower. He is sent to Cincinnati for Trial.

Yesterday morning Thomas Moss, alias Thomas Wilson, alias Morris, alias English Tom, was before Commissioner Eaton, charged with having broken open the safe of the United States Collector in Hamilton, Butler co., Ohio, on the night of the 5th of July, 1869, and with having taken $8,000 in money and revenue stamps. The Federal grand jury for the Southern district of Ohio, at their meeting in October following, found a true bill against him and indicted him for burglary. He, however, was not to be found, and had been at large to last Thursday afternoon, when he was taken by Detective Lawler.

Moss is a man of medium height, but of powerful build. He is regarded by the police as one of the most accomplished "cracksmen" in the country. He always does his work of "blowing safes" in a finished manner. They say they can tell his jobs from those of other safe "blowers" by the fact that, while others generally blow a large hole in the front of the safe, and sometimes tear off the entire outer sheet, Moss generally uses the powder in such a manner as to force open the door without injuring the safe outwardly. He has operated in all the large Western and Southern cities, and it is supposed that he has been connected with most of the extensive safe robberies in this section of the country since his advent here. His manner of operating is to send one of his "pals" to New Orleans, Cincinnati, or any other city where he thinks he can make a good thing, and have him to "pipe off" and hunt up a good safe to open—one that he knows contains a large amount of money. Before starting, he always arranges his plans so as to arrive in the city after night. On getting there, he is met at the depot by his "pal," who takes him right off to where the safe is, and keeps watch while he is engaged in "blowing" it, which never (unless it is a Hall's Safe, which he says is the only kind he cannot open,) takes him over an hour, according to his own statement.

A large stock of safes always in store and for sale at reasonable prices. The MERCHANT, BANKER, JEWELER, and County Officers will find it to their interest to read the statement above and take warning in time. There has never been a single instance where one of HALL'S Improved, Dove-tailed Burglar-proof Safes has been robbed of one dollar by the most expert burglar, or one of Hall's Patent Concrete Fire-proof Safes has ever failed to preserve its contents when exposed to an accidental fire.

Call and examine our stock of Fire-proof, Fire and Burglar-proof, Burglar-proof Safes, House Safes, Steamboat Safes, Express Boxes, Vaults, Vault Fronts, Jail cells and Jail Work, on short notice.

Hall's Safe and Lock Company,

N. E. corner Fifth and Main streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

E. K. HALL, Manager.

A FINANCIAL IGNORAMUS.

The Small Politician Who Cannot Understand the Vast Interests of a Great Country.

BOUTWELL BLISTERED.

[From the London Economist.]

The second report of Mr. Boutwell on the finances of the United States is even a feebler composition than the first, in which he set forth his numerous financial prejudices. It bears all the marks of discouragement. The war in Europe has spoiled, he says, the chances of his funding operations, which were to be the peculiar triumph of his policy; and if we may judge by his tone, he has no longer his old confidence. He repeats his old views about the balance of trade and the necessity of promoting shipping, so that American imports may be paid for in part by freights earned, and he airs his opinions on the mischief of the central banks in New York gathering money from all parts of the country, instead of its being left to accommodate trade in each locality; but he does this in a half-hearted way, as if he had no longer an audience, and had very little power. Of course such is really his situation. Every financial secretary in America soon feels the impotence of his recommendations; but Mr. Boutwell is, perhaps, more than usually discredited. Last year, Congress dealt very roughly indeed with his funding schemes and other proposals, and he has in prospect a newly-elected Congress, which is likely to be antagonistic on many points, as well as indifferent. Mr. Boutwell's report, however, as that of the official who has nominally charge of American finance, cannot but present some matters of interest, especially at a time when "revenue matters" have at last exhibited no small political power.

The most singular fact in the statement of the finances is the magnitude of the accrued surpluses. In 1869-70, the last completed year, the total is simply astonishing:

The receipts were	*£75,397,000
And the expenditure was	56,770,000
Surplus	£18,627,000

*The dollar is converted throughout at 3s. 8d.

Which is a figure absolutely without precedent in the finances of any country but America. The peculiarity is that such surpluses arise in America almost in an accidental way. They do not happen every year, and by intention. The previous year the total surplus was about £7,000,000, and next year, if legislation stands still, this will again be the figure, which is by no means out of the way. In England, at least if our accounts were properly stated, we should often show surpluses of seven or eight millions. The Americans, in fact, do not arrange very deliberately to have enormous surpluses as is commonly supposed, and do not always obtain them. The reason they occur is simply financial ignorance, and the want of any proper budget system. The financial secretary recommends what he thinks proper, but he cannot introduce bills, or attend in person to defend his views; and American finances are, in fact, never discussed in Congress as a whole. There is a financial committee to which bills are referred, but any member may introduce bills, and the Administration has no special initiative. It is a matter of accident, therefore, what the financial legislation of a session will be; and it has happened once or twice that laws have been left standing which unexpectedly produced a revenue far in excess of the expenditure. Much of the last surplus which has accrued is due to the vigor of a new administration, taking in hand a system of collection which has not before been in good working order. These great surpluses therefore, are in some respects a proof not of the strength of American finance, but the reverse. They could not occur without irregularities in the financial machinery, which are not beneficial to the country. Every session there is the utmost uncertainty to its very close as to the action of Congress respecting the debt, finances, and currency, and what business suffers in consequence may be easily understood. No doubt the surpluses have assisted a little in improving American credit; but a solid regular surplus of eight or ten millions or less would have been equally effective, especially if obtained under a wise system of taxation.

A second fact to be observed is the steady diminution of the revenue. The Americans, though their action has been most fitful and irregular, have learned by experience. Not only have they abandoned the rash experiment of raising £120,000,000 of revenue to pay off the debt with, but they are as impatient of taxation, after all, as any old people. Instead of £120,000,000, the revenue in the year 1869-70 has got down to the more moderate figure of £75,397,000, and the present and next year will show smaller totals.

Knowing as we do how burdensome is the nature of the taxation which yields this great sum, how much it makes the Americans pay besides what goes into the Treasury, it is evident that they are still most oppressively taxed.

A third point in Mr. Boutwell's report is the curious way in which he tries to bolster up the present methods of taxation. He is wedded to the reduction of the debt at all costs, and grudges the people the natural benefit of what they have paid off. This benefit is not small, the interest of the debt this year being £1,500,000 less than that of last year—a very material diminution. If Mr. Boutwell were pursuing his object reasonably, he would be careful to insist on this, and show how much taxation would be diminished while the debt was being paid off quickly. But so anxious is he to reduce debt that he includes in his expenditure for next year a sum of £5,500,000 for the sinking fund, which would reduce the calculated surplus of that year from £7,300,000 to £1,800,000. He wishes the appropriation for the debt to be treated as a necessary expenditure, so that he hardly gives himself the benefit of an apparent surplus, and will not admit that appropriation of it is optional. The matter is of slight importance, but the fact that America has a debt paying a high interest is a most important consideration in its financial policy; and it is curious to notice how Mr. Boutwell's eagerness to sacrifice the ends to the means makes him neglect one of the most plausible points he could try to make for his policy. It should be his aim to prove that in his way the nation would get the benefit of reduced taxation very quickly, and would also get the debt abolished. The answer, of course, is that by reducing taxation first you get most benefit for the country, and in the end may get rid of the debt all the same; but Mr. Boutwell does not even put a case that requires an answer.

It is evident, from the composition of the American revenue, that the next financial battle can hardly fail to be on the tariff. There are two reasons for this. One is the great diminution of the internal revenue, which shows of itself that these taxes can no longer, in comparison, be very burdensome—that there is not much to be done with them. They are expected to yield £19,000,000 less next year than they did last, allowances being made in the computation for the increased prosperity of the country. And paying £23,000,000 of internal revenue, American citizens are perhaps as little taxed in that way as the citizens of the United Kingdom, paying £40,000,000. In point of fact, the principal sources of internal revenue are now, as with ourselves, excise duties on alcoholic liquors, and this is not an oppressive kind of taxation. The second fact is that the customs, notwithstanding all the alterations which have been made, are still to be nearly as productive as ever. The Americans ought to find out the elasticity of the customs when the tariff is purely a revenue one, and there is no doubt that they are doing so. There is every reason, then, to anticipate a successful onslaught on the customs, even if we give Americans credit for nothing else than natural impatience of taxation, and take no account of the free-trade movement. Looking at these facts, Mr. Boutwell's and General Grant's attempts to divert this onslaught are very feeble. Mr. Boutwell, as we have seen, attempts to look away from it by disguising the fact that there will be a large surplus next year; while Gen. Grant has nothing better to say than that the internal revenue is raised from "taxes," as if the customs were not raised from taxes too.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1871.

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Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Col. W. S. Rand has been appointed United States Commissioner for the Maysville District.

The Kentucky Statesman stigmatizes the city council of Lexington as a self-perpetuating body.

The Democracy of Anderson county meet in convention on the 16th to select delegates to the State convention.

Mr. William Newman, wounded in the recent election fracas in Frankfort, died on Monday night. He was about thirty-seven years of age, a useful and respectable citizen, and leaves a large family.

Thieves in Lexington are getting daring. A house a few doors from the police station was entered a few nights since and robbed of a considerable amount. How much are the watchmen of that city paid to keep in doors?

In connection with the bridal death of Mrs. Maggie Beck Corcoran, in Washington, the Paris True Kentuckian says: "A funeral cortege crossed her bridal coach at Lexington, and the superstitious then predicted her death."

The Frankfort Yeoman of yesterday has the following explanation: "In explanation of a bill introduced by Senator Lyttle, and passed in the Senate yesterday to encourage the sale and manufacture of salt, it may be proper to make the following statement: The Wilderness turnpike is a road, originally built by the State, and transferred to the counties through which it passes. Clay county, in which the Goose Creek Salt Works are situated, is entitled, under existing laws, to the tolls collected from salt wagons. In order to encourage the trade in salt, which is limited now in consequence of the heavy tolls charged, the county proposes to relinquish all claims to any part of the tolls and still keep up the road within her limits if salt-wagons are permitted to pass free of toll. The salt-works furnish the natural supply of salt for all Southeast Kentucky, and even some counties in Virginia—the capacity of the works there being equal to the production of six hundred thousand bushels. The price at the works is 25 cents per bushel."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The health of Chancellor Yerger, of Memphis, is improving.

At the recent municipal election in Knoxville, Tennessee, J. S. Van Gilder was chosen Mayor of that city, having received a majority of 261 votes over both of his competitors. The election passed off quietly.

Several months ago, while yet lingered the soft breath of summer, Robert Fenner, Esq., of Jackson, Tennessee, predicted a cold winter, on the ground that furs were unusually good, and that nature never neglected to provide for its own.

They have introduced interviewing in Montgomery, Alabama, and bid fair to make up in adventure what they lack of New York in brass. The Advertiser says: "We hear the mournful story of an irrepressible 'boy local' waking up a groom at a late hour on his bridal night, and bringing him shivering and teeth chattering out to the room door in order to tell who married him."

On Monday evening last, at the close of the revival services at the Methodist church at Bristol, Va., a gray-haired man aged about 70, named James M. Hart, and a young lass of about 25, named Mary E. Sexton, advanced to the altar of prayer and asked the minister to unite them in marriage. It was the hour of ten when the knot was tied and they left the church happier apparently than any of the new converts.

A grand railroad convention was held in Augusta Georgia, Wednesday, comprising representatives of the different railroads composing what is known as the Southern route between Richmond and New Orleans, for the purpose of arranging a new and faster passenger schedule between those cities. This action was rendered necessary by the completion of the Macon and Augusta and one or two other new railroads, and the general demand for faster time.

About three years ago Samuel Rowlett was brutally murdered at night, by negroes, in a store which he kept near Meherrin depot, in Virginia, on the Danville railroad. Two of the murderers were caught and brought to justice, but the third, who, it was thought, struck the fatal blow, escaped and was not again heard of until a few days ago, when he was arrested in Halifax county. His name is Bedford Stokes.

All the railroads in the State of Mississippi have agreed to take State money for all freights and passage over their roads in future. Governor Alcorn has issued a proclamation to this effect, and enjoins all officers to receive the same at par for all fees and wages due them from the State. He earnestly requests all the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of the State to take the money at par for all taxes due.

A letter is published in the Augusta Constitutionalist from Hon. A. H. Stephens to a citizen of that place, explaining his position in the recent State road lease. He does not think the lease to be a swindle, but on the contrary an excellent thing. He says that his entire property ($10,000) is invested in the new enterprise, and believes that Governor Joseph E. Brown, though politically wrong, is an honest business man, capable of running the new company satisfactorily.

On the night of Monday, the 26th ultimo, Mr. Middleton Cox, of Warrenton, Va., upon retiring, shot himself accidentally with an army revolver, the ball passing through the right breast. Mr. Cox slept in a rear apartment, adjoining the store of Mr. Utterback, in whose establishment he was a clerk. Unable to give the alarm, he remained from 10½ o'clock until next morning without assistance, when he was discovered to have suffered profuse hemorrhage. It is now thought that he will do well.

The Chattanooga Times has the following in relation to the Iron Works in that vicinity: "The Danks process of puddling has proven a success at the Roane Iron Works. It is one of the best refining processes ever invented, and removes phosphorus and silica perfectly, and also sulphur, when present in iron, and produces ten to twelve per cent. over the charge of pig metal, while a loss in yield would be certain in the common furnaces. Steam power and intelligence will control this branch of labor in the future. Every intelligent and practical man who has seen this new arrangement will coincide with the above statements. Several mills throughout the country intend to adopt them at once."

The New Orleans Picayune says: "The friends of the old Louisiana State Bank will be gratified by the announcement in another column of a dividend of five per cent., payable on the 16th inst. For a period of forty years preceding the war this bank held a leading position among the moneyed institutions of the country. Her losses entailed by the war were severe; but the several administrations since charged with the management of her affairs have quietly but surely brought her to an assured position as a paying institution. With a capital of $500,000, she now emerges from all the embarrassments which for a time clouded her prospects, and, with renewed life, she will soon take a place as a national banking institution under the title of the State National Bank of New Orleans, with a circulation of $450,000. We feel assured that she will hold among national banks as enviable a position as she was wont to do among our State banks when they were the pride of the country."

The following item in regard to stock raising in Maury county, Tennessee, taken from the Columbia Herald, contains some valuable hints for those who intend going into that branch of agricultural labor: "We learn that Mr. Samuel A. Pointer, near Spring Hill, recently sold nine hundred acres of land to a gentleman or gentlemen, named Hill, for seventy dollars per acre. Part of the payment was cash, and the balance equivalent to cash. We understand that Mr. Hill is a Georgian, and left his State in order to get to live quietly on a stock farm, free from the turbulence and vexation of managing negroes on a cotton plantation. He spent several weeks in looking around in Kentucky. He was much pleased with the easy manner in which they lived, but they asked too much for their lands—$150 and $200 per acre. He thinks our lands are equally well adapted to stock raising, and he purchased Mr. Pointer's farm. It is rumored that Mr. Pointer contemplates removing to the vicinity of Columbia."

The following is taken from the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette, from which it will be seen that Judge Cockerille had to adjourn his court in consequence of the incompetency of the newly elected clerk, a colored man: "The court met this morning pursuant to adjournment yesterday, and the minutes of yesterday's proceedings having been read by the new clerk, Geo. Seaton, colored, were found to have been recorded improperly. The necessary corrections having been ordered by the court, the Commonwealth's Attorney, George H. Ramsey, arose and stated that, in consequence of the incompetency of the clerk, it was apparent that the business of the court could not be proceeded with, and moved that the court adjourn until court in course. The Judge said he felt very much relieved by the motion made by the Commonwealth's Attorney, as he was thoroughly convinced, from what had transpired yesterday and to-day, that the new clerk was utterly incompetent. Important criminal cases that should have been tried had been postponed because of his errors, and there was a probability that the prisoners would have to be discharged. The office was one of the most important in a community, and he was surprised that any one should attempt to discharge its duties who was not fully qualified. He wanted it distinctly understood that he did not make these remarks in consequence of the color of the new clerk; for were he as white as the driven snow he should have been compelled, as well in justice to himself as to the interest of the community, and this Commonwealth, to adopt the motion. He then directed that the following order be entered upon the records: 'Ordered, That, in consequence of the incompetency of the clerk, this court is adjourned to the February term.' And the order having been entered, and the records signed, the court adjourned till court in course."

The Cincinnati Decision.

The decision of the Superior Court of Cincinnati on the constitutionality of the famous Ferguson bill is a triumph for those who believe, with BURKE, that anything is law which is confidently asserted and plausibly maintained. Our readers are aware that a suit was recently brought for an injunction against the city of Cincinnati and the trustees of the Southern road—the petition reciting the act of the General Assembly of Ohio, passed May 4, 1869, authorizing the appointment of commissioners, the construction of the Southern road, and the issuing of bonds of the city to the amount of $10,000,000 for that purpose.

The constitutional restriction of the State of Ohio which was supposed to prohibit the act authorizing the city to build this road provides, "That the General Assembly shall never authorize any county, city, town, or township, by a vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any joint-stock company, corporation, or association whatever, or to raise money for, or to loan its credit to, or in aid of, any such company, corporation, or association."

Notwithstanding this very plain fundamental provision, the court found reasons, plausible, even if illogical, many and various, for declaring the act in question constitutional. For, say the Judges, in substance, though it is granted Cincinnati cannot tax her citizens, or raise money, to make the city a stockholder in, or to aid, any such corporation as the one contemplated, yet the city can resolve itself into such a railroad corporation, and thus evade, or rather not conflict with, this provision. Truly, where there is a will there is a way—even a railway. We hold the judiciary in too high esteem to insinuate that any but legitimate influences had weight in forming this opinion. The best and wisest judge that ever donned the cap may err in his judgment while his heart is unmistakably pure and honest. Judicial minds may be warped as well as those of common mortals. And yet it seems to us it it were possible, by constitutional provision, to guard against just such an act as the Ferguson bill, the one in question is sufficient for the purpose.

There are fundamental principles in law as in physics. For instance, the well-settled axioms, that the whole is equal to all its parts; things which are equal to the same thing are equal to each other, &c., &c., have their counterpart, as near as may be, among legal maxims, as *to-wit:* Things silent are sometimes considered as expressed. Where there is the same reason there is the same law. Where the law is special and the reason of it is general, it ought to be taken as being general; and where the lesser act is forbidden the greater is plainly and palpably forbidden. For example, where an individual, or a corporation, is commanded or forbidden to do, or not to do, a certain specified act, all acts of a like class, though of greater moment, or dignity, are even more forcibly commanded or forbidden. A law against manslaughter would, *ex necessitate rei*, cover murder; a law against mayhem, by every principle of ratiocination and common sense, is a law against any crime of greater magnitude. This is too plain to need more than bare mention. And yet, while the Ohio constitution plainly forbids a city—for very obvious reasons—to tax her citizens to aid, even, in building a railroad, for example, we are told the city can assume the whole burden, and legally go to work, levy the tax, and build the road herself. In other words, while it is admitted that Cincinnati is plainly forbidden to take a part of the pig, she can consistently swallow the whole hog.

As our neighbor is well versed in all laws having reference to Southern traitors, as well as traders, we beg leave to look at this question by the light of another great constitutional provision, and establish a parity of reasoning. A part of Article III., Sec. 3, of the Constitution of the United States declares that treason against the United States shall consist in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. Now, if this were the only definition of treason, could not the Southern people, the next time they are arraigned before the august bar of Cincinnati for treason and rebellion, plead that treason consists alone in aiding others in making war against the government, not in getting up a war on their own account and running the whole machine themselves? Evidently, the greater is, in instances of this character, plainly included in the lesser.

The Peril of Albion.

Observed from a facetious standpoint, the present situation of England is extremely comical and affords boundless opportunity for whimsical mirth. There is something irresistibly grotesque in the union of hopeless physical decrepitude and inordinate self-assertion and self-esteem, displaying, on this side, rash ebullitions of temper, and on that ignominious compromises performed with hardly any show of real dignity and with no grace at all. But, reviewed in a more serious spirit, there is something absolutely depressing in the material and moral deterioration of the British lion, which, whilst it points to the overthrow of the present British system, reminds one of the mutability of all things national, the strongest along with the weakest, and conveys an admonition at the same time that it puts forward a plea. It is not surprising that a man of Mr. MOTLEY'S constitution and habits should be affected more or less by what he saw around him, or that, yielding to its influence, he should give scanty satisfaction to the domineering genius of his own country.

When Gen. BUTLER made his sensation speech six weeks ago, people were disposed to regard it as a clever bit of charlatanism. In England it was freely denounced as an insolent fulminade which deserved nothing short of epithetical treatment. But a few days later the President sends in his message, which is only a duller presentment of the same matter put forward by the Massachusetts mountebank, and immediately we find it indorsed by the press of his party as a sound document, and met by the press of London first with an indignant growl and then with a doleful whimper. The New York Times, for example, said, in defending its justice and sobriety, "its extreme moderation as to the Alabama claims may disappoint some persons, but, on the whole"—*et cetera*. To this the Pall Mall Gazette replied savagely. But, mark how the tune changes. A fortnight of reflection brings the British mind to a sense of the real nature of the danger, and the Saturday Review, even a more courageous commentator than the Pall Mall Gazette, speaks of this very passage in the New York Times in the following plaintive language: "Perhaps the creditor in the parable, when he took his debtor by the throat and demanded payment for all that he was supposed to owe, would have disappointed an American partner in his claim by his extreme moderation." Precisely so, that he would have done; for the American party in this instance knows he can get all he demands, and, if the demand is not met in the proper spirit, there is Canada and Jamaica at our door for reprisal, and a party in power that wants a foreign war.

Mr. MOTLEY was in no way suited to his mission. He is a man of letters, perhaps a just-minded man, and the secret of his failure and recall is this—that our government does not want justice. It wants a fight.

As far as England is concerned, she is really helpless. With Prussia on one side and Russia on the other and the United States in front, and all bent on pillage, she can do nothing. She has fallen among thieves. It is true, that by meek quiescence and pretty behavior she may postpone the evil day. But it will surely come upon her, and the chances are that it will not be long delayed. The crime and folly of bad government, of intolerance, of cruelty, of selfishness, are working out their own inevitable results, and there is no power, at home or abroad, to say them nay—not even the Irish, whom England has relied on and persecuted for so many centuries.

Senator Revels.

On the Fourth of March next, the country will have the melancholy pleasure of taking leave of quite a number of statesmen who now occupy seats in the Senate of the United States. Not the least refulgent of these political suns who haste now to their setting, to rise no more perhaps on this darkened sphere of ours, is the Hon. HIRAM REVELS, whose heirship to the seat of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS expires on that day by limitation.

The retirement of Col. REVELS from the arena of public life, wherein, as the champion of national progress and advanced civilization, he has conferred such inestimable benefits upon our country, cannot, without a greater or less degree of difficulty, be contemplated, especially by the sensitive breast, with anything in the remotest degree resembling a dry eye. That destiny—if destiny it may be called—which set apart the Fourth of March as the day upon which this great statesman should retire from the council halls of the nation, set it apart also as a day upon which the public tear should flow—a day upon which the national cheek should be dampened by pensive drops. Colonel REVELS' evacuation, so to speak, of the stronghold in the Senate which he has so gallantly manned and so heroically defended against the dastard Goth and sanguinary Vandal, who have incessantly hurled against it all the destructive enginery of modern warfare, will be an event to which the past history of American legislation struggles in vain to furnish a duplicate. Our CLAYS, our WEBSTERS, and our CALHOUNS, have retired from the Senate, each to his Sabine farm, to pour out his orisons in behalf of Rome, but our REVELSES never have. Hence the unique and tearful character of the event which is to transpire on the occasion named.

It is gratifying to know that on retiring from the public service Col. REVELS will not be thrown upon the cold charity of an unfriendly world—that out of his salary of five thousand dollars he has been enabled, by the most superhuman exertions, to save enough money to purchase a fifteen or twenty thousand dollar plantation in his adopted State—and that he will find beneath his own vine and fig-tree there—

> In storm a shelter and in sunshine a shade,

while he continues to tabernacle in this vale of tears.

Whether it is the determination of Col. REVELS to retire permanently from the rude and unremunerative cares of public life and devote the remainder of his days to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, or to come forth again at no distant period and lend his wisdom and experience in fashioning fresh laws for the guidance and control of his grateful countrymen, is a question to which no utterances of his yet furnish us an answer. But we are inclined to think that while we shall behold other American citizens of the same decent in our legislative halls "stealing and giving odor," Col. REVELS himself has played the part of law-giver to the end, and that on the Fourth of March next his name will be struck permanently from the roll of active American statesmen. We say this with no vain desire to create a national gloom, but simply to prepare the public mind for a calamity which we regard as inevitable.

A Case in Point.

The Albany Evening Journal has the following:

> The Argus has a very ill-natured fling at Governor SEWARD because he refused to accept an official compliment from the dignitaries of Japan unless it was proffered by the Mikado (or Emperor) himself. Any official recognition of his presence could only be based upon his past conspicuous position in the Government. Under these circumstances it was eminently proper that he should insist upon the highest recognition or no recognition at all. And this is just what he did; and in doing so, he rendered important service to all nationalities, by bringing the Mikado out of his exclusiveness, and compelling him to recognize the amenities of civilization. For this Governor SEWARD deserves compliments instead of abuse.

Let us look into this thing a little and see if the rule it involves would work both ways. Suppose the Hon. HIDALGO JUAN DE GUSTIBUS NONEST SMITH, ex-Secretary of State of the Republic of Mexico, but now a private citizen, should straggle into Washington some fine day, and should be called upon at the hotel by FISH and BOUTWELL and BELKNAP and CRESWELL and DELANO and the Great Admiral ROBESON, and the ex-Secretary should say to them, "Gentlemen, I am sorry to deny you the distinguished privilege of cultivating my acquaintance, but a sense of self-respect, which you of course cannot comprehend or appreciate, compels me to do so; if I receive any courtesies from anybody here, they must be offered by your President in person; waiter, do these gentlemen the honor to kick them into the street!"—suppose the thing should occur in this way—which was pretty much the way it occurred with SEWARD—what would Gen. GRANT—what would HORACE GREELEY, HENRY WARD BEECHER, ELIZABETH CADY DAMIT STANTON, and all other pious but profane people say? Why, they would say—and say it boldly—that the Hon. HIDALGO JUAN DE GUSTIBUS NONEST SMITH was a —— fool. And yet, SEWARD'S conduct was just as reasonable and gentlemanly as Senior SMITH'S would be, and not a bit more so.

☞ The Atlanta Sun says: "A straggling couple went around town yesterday to get some one to marry them. Neither had money enough to buy the license. The female had a peck of onions she wanted to pawn for $1 50." If we were just such a couple as that, we should never think of squandering a whole peck of onions on a marriage license so long as we could find anything in the shape of a broom to jump over.

☞ The Radical Congressman JOHN A. WIMPY, of Georgia, who sent $250 to MORGAN & Co., of New York, for $1,500 in counterfeit money, and received a box of sawdust in return, was defeated for re-election by W. P. PRICE. What with this PRICE and the price he had to pay for the box of sawdust, the poor devil must be pretty well ruined.

☞ The Democratic W. M. TWEED, of New York, has recently given fifty thousand dollars to the poor of his ward. The Radical M. P. TWEED, of Minnesota, has recently stolen seven thousand dollars from the school fund of his county. There is a good deal of difference, after all, between W. M. TWEEDLEDEE and M. P. TWEEDLEDUM.

☞ If AKERMAN should be forced out of the Cabinet on account of the result in Georgia, how would REVELS do for the place? REVELS, it is true, knows nothing whatever about law; but as GRANT didn't withhold the appointment from AKERMAN on that account, we can't see why he should withhold it from REVELS.

☞ HORACE GREELEY had a long interview with the President a few days ago. It is understood that GREELEY'S object was to induce GRANT to adopt "What I Know of Farming" as his platform for the Presidential race of 1872.

☞ General GRANT is charged by some of the organs of his party with having killed Radicalism in Missouri and Georgia. There is no doubt that he did the killing; but we never saw a clearer case of justifiable homicide.

☞ Before the late election in Georgia the Administration was assured that the Radicals would carry the State by twenty thousand majority. GRANT is very sorry now that the assurance was not insurance.

CITY ITEMS.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use, are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the *chill will not return* periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills. BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Ladies, hear O. S. Fowler at 2:30 to-day, in Masonic Temple, Green street entrance, on Female Health, and gentlemen at 8, on Manhood and its Restoration—seats 50 cents—and consult him as to your phrenology, best business, marriage, &c., at the Galt House till Friday at 5 p. m. only.

Dr. Smith's "Electric Oil"

is a rare combination. Nothing like it known. It is the only cure for deafness, &c. Fifty cents and $1.

F. Schleifer & Co.'s (of San Francisco) **Pure California Brandy.**

I have great satisfaction in being able to recommend this brandy to my medical brethren as a Pure Wine Brandy, free from all adulterations and substitutions of other spirits or flavorings. Chas. T. Jackson, State Assayer for Massachusetts. Henry G. Schmidt & Co., 38 Beaver street, New York, sole Eastern Agents. oc29 d2aw W&3a3m

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&wly

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best. de12 eodly

MARRIED.

TINSLEY—COKE—On the 10th, by Rev. Jos. M. Weaver, Mr. WM. H. TINSLEY to Miss ALICE E. COKE, all of this city.

Entering upon the sea of matrimony, may the skies be cloudless, the waters smooth, the breezes balmy, the voyage successful, and their entrance into the haven of eternal rest abundant. J. M. W.

DIED.

BROWN—On the 10th inst., WARREN BOYNTON, youngest son of William and Margaret Brown.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the family, 16 Walnut street, Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

Falls City Lodge, No. 376, A. Y. M. will meet in called communication this (Wednesday) evening, Jan. 11, 1871, at 7 o'clock, for work in M. M.

By order of C. L. MARTIN, S. W.

R. G. HAWKINS, Sec'y.

LECTURES.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH

AT

Weisiger Hall

THURSDAY, JAN. 12—Subject, "Peculiar People."

Admission 75c. Reserved seats 25c extra—to be procured at D. P. Faulds' music store.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8.

Season tickets for course of six lectures, including the above three, two by Rev. W. H. Milburn and one by George Kennan, only $3. ja7 dtd

PROFESSIONAL.

Read This and Show it to Your Friends.

DR. SMITH, Magnetic and Eclectic Physician. Office at Mr. J. W. Eblen's 158 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut streets, where he can be consulted on all chronic and acute diseases, such as Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Paralysis, Kidney and Liver Affections, Rheumatism, Weak Back, Spinal and Lung Diseases, Consumption, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Fevers of all grades. Female Diseases a specialty. Toothache cured in one minute and the tooth preserved. Consultation free.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m, and from 2 to 5 p. m; for the poor, from 6 to 7 p. m., who are treated gratis. ja11 d*

Kentucky State Lotteries.

AUTHORIZED by the Legislature.—Drawings of Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871:

KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 115.

33, 27, 41, 55, 58, 22, 50, 26, 31, 29, 6, 74, 16.

KENTUCKY CLASS 116.

73, 36, 55, 76, 60, 48, 17, 52, 64, 8, 25, 54.

Office No 63 Third street, near Main. Address orders for tickets and circulars to GEO. WEBSTER, Postoffice Drawer 135, Louisville, Ky.

Musselman's Pig Bone and Old Turk Chewing Tobacco.

Above celebrated brands, in 5 pound boxes, for sale by GERDING & HANNAH, Sole Agents, No. 35 Sixth st. ja11 cod15*

POTOMAC SHAD!

FIRST of the season, at WALKER'S EXCHANGE. ja10 d2

Louisville Woolen Mills,

MAIN AND SHELBYVILLE PIKE,

JAMES TODD & THOS. HARGREAVES, Prop'rs.

OFFICE.

JAMES TODD & CO.,

107 & 109 MAIN ST. ja10 d3

FORTUNE TELLER.

ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them should not fail to call on

MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT

Of New Albany, Ind.

Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, Future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage, and Business. She can tell if anything has been Lost or Stolen; for instance, Cattle or Horses, where they are and how to get them.

Also all persons engaged in any difficult law suits would consult their interest by calling on me, for I never fail to give satisfaction.

Madam Veit possesses a secret by which she is able to show persons their absent friends who are at a distance from them. She will give them entire satisfaction before they leave. au13 Wed&Sat

Notice.

I HAVE this day sold my drug and apothecary establishment, situated on the corner of Third and Walnut streets, to Mr. P. F. Smith.

Louisville, Dec. 31, 1870. THOS. E. JENKINS.

P. F. SMITH,

(Successor to Thos. E. Jenkins, M. D.,)

DRUGGIST,

Corner Third and Walnut Sts., LOUISVILLE. ja3 dim

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Defensive Medication.

Precaution is as necessary as the protection of the human body against disease in the unhealthy influences abroad in iron armor and granite elements are for the protection of life and fortune when assailed by shot and shell. Hence it is advisable when those potent enemies of vitality, damp and cold, pervade the air we breathe, to put the system in the best possible condition to encounter them. The stomach is the organ by which every other organ is nourished and sustained, and therefore upon its vigorous and regular action depends, in a great measure, the capacity of the system to resist the assaults of the invisible enemies of health and life, by which, at this inclement season, it is surrounded. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an admirable tonic and regulating medicine for all seasons, is never more needed than in winter, when the torpifying influence of a chilly atmosphere effects all the vital functions, and renders the body extremely susceptible. By toning the digestive organs, and the liver, and the bowels with this unequaled vegetable specific, a physical condition is attained which seems to be proof against all varieties of temperature, and that is inimical in the air of winter. Defensive medication is a precaution which should never be neglected when danger is present, and therefore a course of the Bitters at this season is particularly desirable, especially for the feeble and sickly. As a remedy for biliousness, dyspepsia, nervousness, and bowel complaints there is nothing comparable to this wholesome restorative. ja9 eod&w1

John C. Baker & Co.'s Genuine

COD LIVER OIL!

The only certain remedy for consumption. Waste no time with medicines that offer only temporary relief, but at once procure this specific. Our brand of Cod Liver Oil is admitted by the best physicians in the land to be superior to any other, as it is the only parties making a special business of manufacturing the article. Sold by druggists everywhere. JOHN C. BAKER & CO., Philadelphia. se3 W&Saly

CONSUMPTION POSITIVELY CURED

UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE

Does cure Bronchitis, Consumption, all Lung Diseases and Spitting of Blood, and strengthen and build up the system to a healthy condition. This has been tested by Prof. Trousseau in two thousand cases, in the Hospitals of Paris, in which it cured nearly every case; and in this country physicians are daily ordering and commencing it to their patients. It has made some astonishing cures. One bottle will prove its efficacy. Sold at $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Sent by express to any address.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, 602 Arch St., Philadelphia. ap13 Wedly

Dr. SCHENCK advises Consumptives to go to Florida in Winter.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose, in winter, is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Mellonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Mellonville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times, but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State—out of the reach of prevailing east winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more Southern point is earnestly recommended.

For fifteen years prior to 1869, I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive—embracing every possible phase of lung disease—has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills," and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold.

In Florida, nearly everybody is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more Northern latitudes. It is a well-established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the Southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease. In the Middle States it does not prevail so largely, still there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope for cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected, even slightly, is to lay in a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their action. I know that where they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for cold, cough or night-sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out every day, will be sure to have a corpse on his hands before long.

My plan is to give my three medicines, in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a freer use of the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have hopes of such. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy night-sweats no longer prostrate and annoy, and the patient gets well—provided he avoids taking cold.

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease, if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands undisputed on record that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on the liver better than calomel, and leave none of its hurtful effects behind. In fact they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of fruit and diarrhea ensues, a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them. They will protect those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understood that the value of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines and their systems are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. oc21 deodly-MW&F

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Dividend.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE GAS COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 10, 1871.

THE Gas Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 16th inst.

ja11 d6 G. D. MARSHALL, Cashier.

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville Chemical Works Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the works on Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

ja10 d3 WILLIAM INGRAM, Treas.

Dividend.

A DIVIDEND of 2 per cent. was this day declared, free of tax, by the Bardstown and Louisville Turnpike Company, payable on demand by E. B. Smith, Treasurer. By order of the Board.

T. P. LINTHICUM, Prest.

Bardstown, Ky., Jan. 3, 1871. ja10 d3

Notice to Water Consumers.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE WATER COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 1, 1871.

THE Water Rents from date to July 1, 1871, are now due. The rules of the Company require said rents to be paid at its office by the 11th day of the present month.

ja1 d10 WM. F. BARRET, Pres't Water Co.

Dividend.

A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of 6 per cent. will be paid to stockholders of the Northern Bank registered at this branch.

ja5 d7 H. B. HILL, Cashier.

Notice

OFFICE MANUFACTURING & FINANCIAL CO., Jan. 2, 1871.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 31st ult., a call of 10 per cent. was made on the capital stock of said company, payable at their office on or before the 1st day of February, 1871.

ja3 d10 HENRY DENT, Cashier.

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing, under the name of Speed, Magens & Co., expires this day by limitation, Mr. Jno. Speed retiring.

SPEED, MAGENS & CO.

THE undersigned will continue the business at the old stand, No. 73 Third street and at No. 107 Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, under the firm name of Magens & Co. We take the assets and assume the liabilities of Speed, Magens & Co.

W. S. MAGENS, AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1, 1871. ja10 d6

Notice.

H. D. NEWCOMB this day retires from the firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co. The undersigned will continue the business under the same firm and style as heretofore.

H. VICTOR NEWCOMB, GEORGE C. BUCHANAN, ANDREW BUCHANAN.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1, 1871. ja3 dim

Copartnership.

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name and style of Gardner & Miller, to conduct a Wholesale Grocery and Commission Business, at No. 247 West Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, north side.

A. HENRY GARDNER, NICHOLAS MILLER.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1, 1871.

Thankful for the past favors bestowed upon us, we beg to assure our friends and customers of our appreciation of the same, and hope by prompt attention to business to merit their future patronage.

ja1 dim GARDNER & MILLER.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Julius Dorn and Louis Barkhouse, under the style and firm of Dorn, Barkhouse & Co., expires this day by limitation.

Dec. 31, 1870. DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.

REFERRING to the above, I hereby inform my friends and the trade that I shall continue the Wholesale Liquor business at the old house, No. 11 Second street. ja1 d30 JULIUS DORN.

I have become proprietor of the assets and have assumed the liabilities of the firm. JULIUS DORN.

$1,000 PER WEEK!

CAN be made on the quiet by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address, confidentially, THOMAS MORGAN & CO., 599 Broadway, New York. no18 deod3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Orleans Sugar.

100 HHDS. Prime to Choice New Orleans Sugar, received per Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and for sale by NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO., 34 Fourth street. ja11 d2

Louisville Chancery Court.

S. H. Reid's adm'r vs. S. H. Reid's h'rs & cr's. } No. 26,953.

THE creditors of S. H. Reid, deceased, are hereby notified to produce their claims against his estate, before the undersigned, properly proven, on or before the 1st day of February, 1871.

ja10 d10 JOHN L. MARSHALL, Special Com.

Louisville Chancery Court.

August Forcht's adm'r vs. August Forcht's h'rs & c. } No. 24,049.

THE creditors of August Forcht, deceased, are hereby notified to produce their claims against his estate, before the undersigned, properly proven, on or before the 1st day of February, 1871.

ja10 d10 JOHN L. MARSHALL, Special Com.

Administratrix's Notice.

HAVING been duly qualified as administratrix of the estate of my deceased husband, R. W. Mariner, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated, to O. Truman, Esq., 227 Main street, who is authorized, as my attorney, to settle all claims and receive all moneys due the estate.

ja7 d6 ANN W. MARRINER, Admrx.

Steamboat Sale.

THE steamer COMMERCIAL, lying at Evansville, will be sold by the U. S. Marshal on Wednesday, Jan. 11—a splendid opportunity for purchasing a cheap steamboat. ja7 d5*

Notice.

CITY WEIGHER AND INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.—On and after this date, and until further notice, I will be found at my office, No. 16 Third street, between Main and the river, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Persons desiring my services as Weigher or Inspector will please call as above.

Respectfully, JOHN C. GIES.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 4—4tt

Copper Whisky.

150 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 5 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by R. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, Bet. Second and Third. mh8 dtf

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATE OF THE

Bank of Kentucky and Branches,

December 31, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Notes discounted, maturing	$248,290 02	
Notes discounted, past due	37,9-6 75	
		$286,176 77
Bills of exchange, maturing	$2,487,751 59	
Bills of exchange, past due	19,368 50	
		2,507,120 09
Suspended debt in suit	$153,582 53	
United States bonds, and other bonds and stocks	644,187 40	
Real estate for debt	49,590 01	
Real estate for banking-houses	48,177 31	
		895,496 25
Protest account		145 79
Bank balances other than Eastern		330,377 26
Cash—Gold	$914 11	
U. S. Treasury and National bank notes	184,786 75	
Deposit in Eastern b'ks	176,594 51	
		362,345 37
		$4,371,461 58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,431,400 00
Dividends unpaid	37,748 36
Contingent fund required by charter	74,000 00
Fund to cover losses	336,419 98
Fund to redeem circulation	112,795 00
Profit and loss, after deducting dividend 66	78,000 00
Due depositors	1,307,081 19
	$4,371,461 58

BANK OF KENTUCKY.

Unclaimed Deposits, January 1, 1871.

1849—	E Conant	$8 50
	S Carrington	95 40
	J P Duvall	5 73
	J Farral	75 00
	D T Flynn	100 00
	Thos Graham	5 00
	John Hatcher	10 00
	J Barker	80 00
	T C Langham	5 58
	W D McAdam	29 00
	W C T Webb	388 20
1851—	J P Martin	108 26
	R Thurman	45 00
	H Hunt	20 00
1854—	W & Symme	22 00
1855—	John Shields	11 00
	John Hall	100 00
1856—	H Goodman	10 00
	J E Johnson	437 19
1858—	J T Brown, Adm	32 35
	W Allen	50 00
	A & C Connelly	21 00
1846—	A M Robinson	251 25
1851—	Rogers, Symington & Co	37 00
1862—	R W Church, Ex'r	20 00
	Lewis & Price	20 55
1863—	M Hawkins	243 00
	J M Lowry	51 20
1864—	J W McAlister	17 00
	Patch & Co	8 60
1865—	L Kib	7 50
	J H Drane	100 00
	J B Stout	407 28

THOMAS L. BARRET, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of January, 1871.

ja11 d5 W. G. HUME, N. P. J. C.

CONDITION

OF THE

BANK OF LOUISVILLE

AND BRANCHES

December 31, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Notes discounted	$183,677 84	
Notes and Bills due and unpaid	[illegible] 93	
Suspended Debt at Branches	[illegible] 85	
		$335,363 58
Louisville and Nashville Railroad Bonds	$9,829 62	
Louisville and Portland Canal Bonds	26,090 00	
State of Kentucky Bonds	50,000 00	
City of Louisville Bonds	10,000 00	
Other Bonds and Stocks	19,984 17	
		116,813 79
Bills of Exchange		1,151,890 30
Real Estate for Banking-houses	$72,130 72	
Real Estate for Debt	149,499 07	
		221,629 79
Due from Banks		252,588 17
Costs on Suits and Protest Account		1,807 11
Cash—Gold and Silver	$72,468 05	
Currency	87,955 00	
		160,423 05
		$3,191,517 74

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$1,317,900 00
Reserved surplus	$26,348 00	
Profit and Loss after deducting Dividend No. 72	21,352 87	
		47,700 87
Dividend No. 72, 3 per cent		39,537 00
Dividends unclaimed		7,868 00
Fund to redeem Circulation		65,179 00
Due to Banks		344,517 62
Due to Depositors		1,318,995 25
Due to State of Kentucky		50,000 00
		$3,191,517 74

The following Deposits have remained five years uncalled for:

Dec. 4, 1844—W. W. Ater & Co	$6 33
June 1, 1864—A. Bayless' adm'r	496 21
June 1, 1864—Mrs. E. R. Buckner	1 54
Nov. 16, 1869—Brannon & Thatcher	12 00
May 13, 1865—Thos H. Baker	5 40
Sept 15, 1856—David Bell	16 50
Feb. 19, 1849—J. M. Caddy	106 00
Dec. 20, 1855—W. H. Doom	9 00
May 22, 1844—N. P. Fitzpatrick	7 64
July 13, 1861—Mrs. E. Ferguson, grd	15 00
Sept. 29, 1835—W. T. Fleurg & Co	5 40
Sept. 28, 1846—J. H. Funck	26 61
Nov. 1, 1836—Fick & Lyon	9 23
April 13, 1853—R. Gibson	331 00
Sept. 2, 1856—M. Gallagher	83 00
April 15, 1842—Jas. Huggins	7 39
Dec. 31, 1836—D. B. Hill	5 00
Jan. 5, 1855—J. McGrath	80 00
July 1, 1864—Jas. McCoy	88 00
Oct. 17, 1865—W. C. Mahan	5 00
Aug. 30, 1838—Alfred Murry	190 00
Dec. 24, 1842—S. McFadden	7 06
May 17, 1858—Thos. Quinn	175 00
Aug. 13, 1844—Jno. Roberts	15 73
May 5, 1866—Henry N. Read	9 67
Oct. 31, 1853—Patrick Towns	150 00
Feb. 13, 1844—J. T. Taylor	201 67
Feb. 13, 1846—R. Weher, Jr	10 00
Jan. 15, 1861—G. W. Williams & Co	100 00
Oct. 12, 1840—G. W. West & Co	9 84
Aug. 15, 1834—Wilcox, Decorman & Co	13 33

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 2, 1871. E. D. MORGAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January, 1871. E. B. TILDEN, N. P. J. C. ja10 d3

STATEMENT of the CONDITION

OF THE

GERMAN INSURANCE CO,

OF LOUISVILLE KY.,

December 31, 1870.

ASSETS.

Notes and Bills discounted	$166,437 47
Stock Notes	219,380 00
Due by Banks and Bankers	46,537 76
Real Estate	25,000 00
Office Fixtures and Furniture	4,695 05
U.S. Revenue Stamps	130 85
Cash on hand	87 707 62
	$949,808 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$499,100 00
Profit and Loss	13,180 25
Fire Premiums	38,968 30
Due to Banks and Bankers	5,099 26
Deposits	393,510 38
	$949,808 19

Chas. Rothenburg has credit by balance of deposit April 14, 1864	$20 23
John C. Thiesson has credit by balance of deposit September 20, 1862	90 00
Henry Schlatthaus has credit by balance of deposit July 13, 1864	100 00
F. Butterwerk has credit by balance of deposit December 12, 1865	6 10
Julius Winter, Treas., has credit by deposit November 27, 1865	215 00
Jos. Matlock has credit by balance of deposit December 28, 1864	1 60

J. J. FISCHER, Sec'y.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January, 1871.

ja7 d5 ADOLPH REUTLINGER, N. P. J. C.

OHIO FALLS WAGON,



Manufactured at Louisville, Ky.

B. F. Avery's Cast and Steel Plows, Sweeps, Scrapers, &c., Richmond German Cast-steel Plows; Burdick's National Straw Cutter, warranted to give satisfaction; Straub's French Buhr Corn Mill, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Pumps, Grain Sacks, Gum Belting, Lime, Cement, and Plaster; Clover, Blue-Grass, Orchard-Grass, and other Field Seeds; Landreth's Garden Seeds.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying.

J. D. BONDURANT,

Main, bet Fourth and Fifth sts., north side, No. 141, Louisville, Ky. ja8 d&w2m*

LADIES, ATTENTION!

I HAVE just received a full stock of

Embroidered Edgings and Insertions;
Embroidered Chemise Bands and Yokes;
Linen and Cotton Trimmings;
Lace Reviere, Tape Trimmings;
Lace and Muslin Chemisettes;
Lace Collars and Sleeves;
Embroidered and Lace Handkerchiefs;
Corsets, Infants' Embroidered Dresses & Waists;
Also Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 00;

AT

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store,

de31 103½ FOURTH ST

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Brannin, Summers & Co. against John O. [illegible] } In Chancery, No. 23,714.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 16, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit: [illegible] the same more or less, with all the buildings and improvements, rights and privileges thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, being part of a tract of [illegible] recorded in the Jefferson County Clerk's office, book 112, page [illegible], and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone in [illegible] line; thence with [illegible] poles to a stone, corner to [illegible]; thence with [illegible] line N W, crossing the Taylorsville turnpike at Burks' corner, and with Burks' line to a stone, corner to Vernon's line, S W along said Vernon's line to a stone, corner to Roger's line; thence southeast along said Roger's line to the Taylorsville turnpike road to Barbour's line; thence up said pike along Barbour's line [illegible] to a corner to Barbour's line; thence with Barbour's line southwest to a stone, corner to Hikes' line; thence with said Hikes' line south-east to the beginning. Off of this tract John O. Ross and Laurah, his wife, conveyed 65¾ acres to Ann Eliza Bryan, Aug. 22, 1865, by deed recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson County Court, in book No. 123, page 622; and 34¼ acres to Wm. F. Bryan by deed recorded in same office, in book No. 123, page 625; leaving 56 acres, the balance of said tract of 125 acres, more or less.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies. ja11 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Sue Gunter against Ernest F. Gunter. } In Chancery, No. 23,706.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 16, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

A house and lot in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning on the south side of Chestnut street 49 feet west of Brook street, and corner to the lot heretofore conveyed by the President and Directors of the Bank of Kentucky to Thomas Snead; thence west bounding on the south side of Chestnut street 49 feet; thence southwardly 210 feet, more or less, to an alley; thence eastwardly and bounding on the alley 40 feet to Snead's line; thence northwardly, and with Snead's line, 210 feet, more or less, to the beginning on Chestnut street, it being the lot conveyed by said bank July 9, 1844 to Ernest W. Gunter.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies. ja11 d5

Marshal's Sale.

John M. Clemmons against Dora Hartnett. } In Chancery, No. 23,752.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 16, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A certain lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., and bounded as follows: Beginning on Bank street at a point 44 feet west of the southeast corner of a 5-acre lot No. 14, thence west 22 feet, thence south 180 feet, thence east 22 feet, thence south 183 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies. ja11 d5

Marshal's Sale.

B. Mason's Adm'r against Alex. Hunter, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,033.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 16, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months,

A certain lot of ground on Third street, in the city of Louisville, Ky., being 19 feet of the southern part of the lot conveyed by Sarah Hadox to W. A. Duckwall. See deed book 143, page 346, Jefferson county clerk's office.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies. ja11 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Jacob Doern's Adm'r against Jacob Doern's Heirs. } In Chancery, No. 23,652.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 16, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, the following described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground with the improvements thereon, beginning at a point 367¼ feet east of Marion st., running thence east 52 feet 6 inches on Lombard st.; thence south 180 feet to Clinton street; thence west with Clinton street 52¼ feet; thence north 180 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies. ja11 d5

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN......Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL......Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES......Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE......Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. ja11 dtf

"Old Reliable

Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet.

LEONORA No. 2,

E. M. GARRETT, Master...W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.

Leaves for the above and all way landings every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M., from the foot of Fourth street.

Passengers and shippers can rely on prompt attention to business. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

McCARTHY & CO., Agents,

No. 41 Fourth street, between Main and river.

REMOVAL.

THE OCEAN

NATIONAL BANK

HAVE REMOVED FROM

Corner Fulton and Greenwich Sts

— TO —

229 BROADWAY, COR. BARCLAY,

NEW YORK.

This Bank, already having a large business, invite Merchants, Bankers, and other business people to open Accounts with them, with the assurance of the most liberal dealing consistent with safe banking.

C. S. STEVENSON, President.

J. S. HARTSHORNE, Cashier.

ja9 d6

W. M. BROOKS'

New Stock Yards, Sale and Feed Stables,

Nos. 445, 447 and 449 Main st.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Yards and Stables certainly surpass anything of the kind ever built in Tennessee. Ample room is here provided for the care of over 1,000 head of stock, inclosed within brick walls, under cover of fire-proof roofing—centrally located in the business portion of the city, near the steamboat landing and railroad depots, and within 100 yards of the only packing-house in Memphis. I receive stock at cars or boats at my own expense and risk. I do an exclusive live stock commission business, and solicit consignments from all parts of the country. Stock consigned to me will receive my personal attention. Parties shipping stock should telegraph information. Stock dealers visiting Memphis are respectfully invited to call and see the establishment and judge for themselves.

de12 d3m W. M. BROOKS.

JACOB SCHMITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Hardware and Cutlery,

Bar and Sheet Iron, Nails and Steel,

SPRINGS & AXLES, HUBS, SPOKES, AND FELLOES;

Builders' and Cabinet makers' Hardware and Tools; Blacksmiths', Wagon-makers', and Coopers' Tools, Window Glass, &c.,

No. 99 Market st., bet. Third & Fourth.

oc25 cod3m

J. H. MONTGOMERY,

No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth,

IS the most reliable place in the city to have your Clothes Cleaned, Dyed, and Colors Restored on a new principle unsurpassed in this or any other city. Don't send your goods to botches to have them spoiled, and then have to send them to me to have them done over. Save yourself that expense and trouble of mind by sending to or calling at

No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. 3d and 4th LOUISVILLE, KY.

oc18 dtf

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se6 dtf



STEAM PUMPS,

HAND PUMPS,

POWER PUMPS,

For Railroads, Mills, Mines Breweries, Distilleries, Wells and Cisterns.

Hydraulic Presses, &c.

SAD AND DOG IRONS.

McGowan Brothers,

P. & M. CO.

Send for Circular.

94 and 96 Elm Street, CINCINNATI, O.

oc18 deod3m

MEDICINES.

DR. SMITH'S ELECTRIC OIL

(OF PHILADELPHIA.)

WHAT is it, and what will it do? It is the only compound oil made in the world. It is not Capsicum, Camphor, Alcohol and water, called Oil, like others. It does not mix with water at all. It is a great neutralizer of poison. Use no soap when applying it on the skin for cutaneous diseases, as soap neutralizes the oil. It CURES Salt Rheum and Erysipelas. It cures Piles, and is the most grateful and soothing remedial in the world. It cures Sick Headache in 30 minutes. It cures Chapped Face in one day. Any doctor will say it is very pleasant to use, even on an infant. All best druggists sell it. Try it on a Burn or Frost-bite, or Felon, or Corns, &c. 50c and $1. ja11 dtf

RHEUMATISM.

Munroe's Rheumatic Cure,

THE best and most reliable article in the market for the permanent cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections, for sale by all druggists.

H. C. LLOYD, Sole Agent,

my5 d&eW&Fly N. W. cor. Seventh and Walnut.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE

THE GREATEST AND ONLY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD THAT IS WARRANTED A PERFECT CURE for all kinds of PILES, LEPROSY, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, NEURALGIA, and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD—entirely vegetable. Call and take back your money in every case of failure. No failure for 12 years. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston. Sold everywhere. Send for circular. $1 a bottle. GEORGE H. CARY, Agent, Louisville. no9 Wed&Sa6m

RIGAUD & Co's PERFUMERY

Patronized by the French Court, and extensively used in all fashionable circles.

KANANGA

THE TOILET WATER OF THE DAY,

Preserves the freshness of the skin and the fairness of the complexion.

MIRANDA SOAP

Gives the skin a delightful silky surface, and is all that can be desired as to perfume.

RIGAUD'S DENTORINE

A dentifrice elixir of unequaled virtues. Sweetens the breath, strengthens the gums, and preserves the teeth from decay.

SOLIDIFIED DENTIFRICE CREAM

A brush dipped in water and Dentorine passed over it produces a soft and unctuous mucilage that gives the teeth a brilliant whiteness.

[illegible]

AND

Miranda Pomade

For preserving and beautifying the hair.

RIGAUD'S COLORIGENE

Restoring to the Hair its Original Color.

A vegetable compound; contains nothing injurious; restores the hair to its natural color. Its success is infallible, and it does not stain either the skin or linen.

EXTRACT OF YLANGYLANG

MANILLA BOUQUET.

The two favorite perfumes for the handkerchief.

KANANGA

A NEW JAPANESE PERFUME

The fashionable Perfume, just imported by Messrs. Rigaud & Co.

AGENTS IN LOUISVILLE,

PETER, POWERS & COOPER.

je15 d1awly W

MEDICAL.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

Essays for Young Men, on great SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES, which interfere with MARRIAGE—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 S. Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa. no9 Wed&Sa3m

Galen's Head Dispensary,

Established 1850, Chartered 1861



By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes. A speedy and permanent cure is guaranteed in every case undertaken, and at half the cost necessary under the old system of treatment. All medicines furnished, thus shielding the patient from exposure and extravagant charges for medicines. Also, agent for Dewees's Female Monthly Regulator Pills. Sent on receipt of price—Two Dollars per box. A fine assortment of extra Male Safes, Bandages, Trusses and Braces for male and female always on hand. Price of Safes—Single one, $1; half dozen, $3; or $5 per dozen—sent securely sealed on receipt of price, with directions.

Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 60 large pages, 30 cuts and plates, showing the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge, and strictly confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 7 to 9 at night. Sundays from 2 to 4 P. M. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 23 West Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. au7

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething.	PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children.	PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages.	PRICE 25 CENTS

It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Remedies.—Use these only, and save time, health, and money. $1,000 reward for any case of disease in any stage which they fail to cure.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Balsam, No. 1, cures Ulcers, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Mouth, Sore Eyes, Cutaneous Eruptions, Copper-colored Blotches, Soreness of the Scalp, Scrofula, &c. It is the greatest Renovator, Alterative, and Blood Purifier known—removes all mercury from the system, and leaves the blood pure and healthy.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Balsam, No. 2, cures mercurial affections, rheumatism in all its forms, and gives immediate relief in all cases.

Price of either No. 1 or 2 $5 per bottle, or two for $9.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Antidote, a radical cure for all urinary derangements. Price $3 per bottle.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Elixir d'Amour, a radical cure for nervous or general debility in old or young, imparting energy with wonderful effect. Price $5 per bottle, or two for $9.

Send money by Express, or order goods through your Druggist, and you will meet with no loss. Prompt attention paid to all correspondents. None genuine without the name of "Dr. Richau's Golden Remedies, D. B. Richards, Sole Proprietor," blown in glass of bottles. Address DR. D. B. RICHARDS, 228 Varick street, New York.

For sale by WM. W. SMITH, Sixth and Market streets, Louisville, Ky. no28 dMW&Fr&weowly

AVOID QUACKS—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street, New York. de25 deod6mMoWe&Fr

DOCTOR WHITTIER,

617 St. Charles St.

LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY Chronic Physician, so successfully treats Simple and Complicated Venereal Disease as to bring patients from every State. His hospital opportunities, a life-time experience, with purest drugs prepared in the establishment, cure cases given up by others, no matter who failed; tell your private trouble. Consultation free. Send two stamps for medical essays. ——— MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, sent by mail, 15 cents each, both for 25 cents, 100 pages. All that the curious, doubtful, or inquisitive wish to know, all about Self-Pollution, Prevention, Marriage. Every young man and woman ought to read it as a warning. The nervous, debilitated or partially impotent are scientifically advised.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of all the branches of Medicine and surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c. a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases. GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days. SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

In all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimonial will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (sugar-coated)—For all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality of Male Safes, $1 each—$ for $3.

Medical Pamphlet sent FREE

Office, 164½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ja30 dtf

DENTISTRY.

J. F. CANINE,

DENTIST,

and manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, westside, Louisville Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. — [illegible]

GLUE! GLUE!

THE best No. 1 Glue, which I guarantee as such, is manufactured and offered for sale at wholesale and retail at the lowest market price.

JOSEPH SCHWAB,

oc24 d3m Between Beargrass Creek & Reservoir.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

(Eight lines of agate constitute a square.)

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 50 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 25 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $15; two months, $25; three months, $40; every other day one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Items," 40 cents per line, "City Items" 25 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion.

Medical, "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Displayed and cut advertisements double price. Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 25 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is paid will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave.	[Nov. 20, 1870.]	Arrive.
9 00 A. M.	Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail	10:50 P. M
6 45 P. M.	Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express	8:30 A. M
12:20 A. M.	Nashv. & Southeastern Exp. Mail	1:40 P. M.
3:25 A. M.	Richmond & Livingston Ex. Mail	2:10 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	8:35 A. M.

Glasgow Branch—Accommodation trains leave Glasgow Junction at 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., and arrive at Glasgow at 6:10 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. Returning, leave Glasgow at 7:50 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.; arrive at Glasgow Junction at 9:00 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ Sleeping car on 12:30 A. M. train will be in depot and opened to passengers at 9 P. M.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, Bridge Depot and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway.

n20 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

Louisville and Cincinnati

SHORT-LINE R. R.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail, except Sunday	3:10 a m	11:20 p m
Cincinnati Fast Line	8:30 a m	6:15 p m
Cincinnati Express, daily	3:55 p m	12:30 p m
Cin. Night Express, ex Saturday	11:20 p m	5:24 a m
Lexington Exp, except Sunday	5:55 a m	6:40 p m
Lexington Exp, except Sunday	3:50 p m	10:55 a m
Lagrange Accomo'n, ex. Sunday	5:55 p m	8:05 a m

Sleeping Cars on 11:10 P. M. Round trip tickets to Cincinnati at reduced rates. By applying at company's offices, Third and Main streets, Louisville, Galt House, and Willard Hotel, or Depot, corner of Brook and Jefferson streets, tickets and berths to secure sleeping-car berths to Eastern cities will be secured.

de12 dtf SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

Shelby Railroad Company.

Leaves Louisville (via the Short-line) 8:30 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. Leave Shelbyville 8:15 a. m. and 1:45 p. m. Passengers taking the 3:55 p. m. train from Louisville and the 8:15 a. m. from Shelbyville go through without change of cars. Trains 8:30 a. m. from Louisville, 2:30 p. m. from Shelbyville, are mixed trains from Anchorage and Shelbyville. de12

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE

North, East, and West,

VIA THE

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

J., M. & I. R. R.

THREE trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:

6:35 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday. Pullman's Palace cars through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York without change, via Pan Handle.

2:20 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis in Pullman's palace cars; to Chicago in splendid day and sleeping cars; and Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and New York, via Bee Line, without change, in Wagner's drawing room day and sleeping cars.

11:20 P. M. daily except Saturday, making connections East and West, with through car to St. Louis.

Night cars with reclining chairs free.

NOTICE—On Sunday through cars to the Eastern cities via Pan-Handle, will be run from the Depot at 3:20 P. M.

Tickets for sale and sleeping cars secured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Third sts., and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.

S. E. CAREY, G. T. A. HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

November 20, 1870.

THE

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago

RAILWAY

IS now running its trains direct to and from Louisville over the Ohio river bridge. By this arrangement passengers avoid the tedious omnibus transfer heretofore experienced.

TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED

Leaving Bridge Depot at	9:15 A. M.
Arrive at	9:00 P. M.

Tickets for all points on this line can be procured at their office at the Bridge Depot.

S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A. M. SLOAT, Gen'l Sup't. se24 dtf

HOTELS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

Fourth st., bet. Main and Sycamore,

Cincinnati, O.

J. J. McGRATH (formerly of Louisville Hotel), Prop'r. no9 d3m

St. Charles Hotel,

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The undersigned having effected a lease of the St. Charles Hotel for the term of ten years, are now engaged in thoroughly renovating and refurnishing the house for occupation on or about the 20th proximo. It is our purpose to make the St. Charles THE hotel of the South, and no expense will be spared or attention omitted to secure this object.

R. E. RIVERS, HENRY S. FOLEY, FITZ LONSDALE.

New Orleans, Oct 1870. oc1 dly

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U. S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON......PROPRIETORS

This Hotel has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED. oc17 dtf

C. C. WILLARD,

EBBITT HOUSE,

WASHINGTON D. C. oc9 dly

DRY GOODS.

FLANNELS.

20 Bales Blue Mixed, Black Mixed, and Red Twilled Flannel;
80 bales Plain Red Assorted Flannel;
25 do White do do;
20 cases Ballardvale do do;
20 cases Blue Mixed and Black Mixed Plain do do;
15 cases Assabet Plaid Flannel;
20 bales Yellow do;
150 pieces Opera Flannels, assorted colors;
20 cases Ellerton
10 do Nashua
20 do Clarion
20 do Hamilton } Bleached and Brown Canton Flannel.
5 do Pemberton
5 do Naumkeag
5 do Arlington
10 do Massachusetts
15 do White Rock Plaid Linsey;
10 do Park do do;
10 do Irwin & Stinson's Plaid Linseys;

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 Sixth street. de22

BLANKETS.

20 CASES 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 White Bed Blankets;
50 bales 4 to 8 pound Gray Blankets;
15 bales Red and Blue do;
200 pair fine Crib do;

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky. de22

LAWYERS.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS, Late Governor of Ky.

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets.

LOUISVILLE......KENTUCKY.

THE above law firm, composed of Ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following named courts in Louisville: the Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court and the United States District Court, in which last named Court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States, with reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are assured.

We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the courthouse. ja1 dtf

THOMAS WILSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

321 Four-and-a-half st., Washington, D. C.,

PROSECUTES claims against the United States exclusively before the Court of Claims and Supreme Court of the United States. au5 d&wly

GEO. V. HOWK. CHAS. D. HOWK

G. V. HOWK & SON,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law

Office, No. 111 Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.,

WILL give personal attention to legal business of all kinds in the city of Louisville, and in southern Indiana. de18 d2m

BUSINESS CARDS.

CEMETERIES, GARDENS & PLEASURE GROUNDS handsomely designed and laid out by B. Grove, Cemetery Engineer, 28th st. ja10 dim*

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.,—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 109 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. ml.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 31 and 33d st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERR, Prop's

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

BUCHU!

(From the U. S. Dispensatory.)

DIOSMA CRENATA--

BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES!

Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish, and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties, &c

Buchu Leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs. They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, and retention or Incontinence of Urine from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is used by persons from the age of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; bed wetting in children. In affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea or Whites.

Diseases of the Kidneys

Bladder, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is Diuretic and Blood-purifying, and cures all Diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as Gonorrhoea, Gleets of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases, used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

PRICE—$1 25 per Bottle, or six Bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Address

H. T. HELMBOLD,

594 Broadway, New York,

AND

104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

se28 d We&Sa&wcow

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1871.

LITERARY.

I.

A Good Book for Children.

All the boys and girls who during the last two years have read Our Young Folks, will remember with pleasure the capital letters of William Henry, and the replies he had to them. The entire correspondence has been collected by Mrs. Diaz and copious explanatory notes added, which are as interesting and amusing as the original text; and the whole has been published in a neat little volume by Fields, Osgood & Co., of Boston. For our own part we were not sorry to renew our acquaintance with the little red-headed, freckle-faced urchin who went to boarding school at the age of ten, and fell into all sorts of scrapes with the usual facilities of a ten-year-old. We wish all boys were as frank and hearty and noble as he whose picture is here evidently drawn from life; but this book of his letters that detail his troubles and triumphs will be sure to exercise a pure and healthy influence on all who read it, and at the same time entertain them as well. The illustrations to the volume are from the hand of William Henry himself, and are original and natural, if not artistic. Taking it all together it is one of the best children's books that has been published this season. It is for sale at John P. Morton & Co.'s

II.

Sea Life.

Probably every hearty, healthy boy has had longings, more or less intense, to go to sea, whether he has ever seen the ocean or not. And certainly those stories that treat of the briny deep, its strange monsters, its fearful perils, its wonderful islands, are those that take hold most powerfully upon a boy's mind and secure his highest admiration. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, of Philadelphia, have sent us, through John P. Morton & Co., a tale called The Floating Light of the Goodwin Sands, by R. M. Ballantyne, that has that well-known delightful flavor of salt-water all through it, and is a very interesting book—none the less so because it contains a full account of the English system of floating lights, and gives a general idea of the life and adventures of some of the men who have manned the curious craft that mark with their lanterns the dangerous rocks and shoals, where, from the very nature of things, no light-houses could be built. We wish that we could continue in this strain, and say the entire story is a simple and true account of the brave men, who ride out the most fearful storms, year after year, and lend assistance, sometimes to shipwrecked and perishing men; but the author has deemed it necessary to weave in a sensational story of love and villainy—as if the material perils of the shore, and the appliances and contrivances of man to combat and subdue them, did not furnish store enough of excitement and wonder. Yet the book is well written, in a natural and easy style, and the graphic manner in which the writer depicts actual events shows that if he would be content to make his books less like salads, they would be much more healthy reading, not one whit less entrancing, and would gain more true and lasting fame.

III.

Announcements of New Books.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers will publish soon a fresh novel by Berthold Auerbach, called Mummy Wheat. It is already appearing serially in Germany, and relates, as its title indicates, to the popular belief that grains of wheat taken from the mummies of Egypt, and consequently thousands of years old, will germinate and bear fruit; which, if not true in point of fact, will certainly be made good use of to adorn fiction, in the hands of such a master as the great German novelist. The same firm also announce a novel to be called The New Pentecost, by a New York lady whose name is withheld for the present, but whose coyness does not arise, we are assured, from the book's being a maiden effort, as the author is not entirely unknown to fame. Messrs. Lee & Shepard are getting ready for the rapid issue of a complete edition of the novels of the Swedish writer, Mrs. Sophie Schwartz. But these are altogether too numerous to mention, as there are thirty-two of them. We do hope they are not all of them historical in their character. Among other items, not exactly pertaining to books, though of some literary interest, that we find in a letter from the Boston correspondent of the New York Tribune, may be mentioned the eighteen-column review of 1870 published in the Boston Traveller, from the pen of Mr. Hazewell. This gentleman seems to have the historical faculty as abnormally developed as the musical is in Blind Tom, and who has reviewed the events of every week every Saturday afternoon in the same paper, and has done similar work in other journals; who crystallized the events of the decade in seventeen pages of Harper's Monthly, and whose habit it is to write off this sort of matter at a sitting, without a reference to a note or authority, at the rate of a newspaper column in forty-two minutes.

SMALL TALK.

POOR hungry Tilton has now to look somewhere else for a Bowen.

A DETROIT paper is brought to task for "conspicuous inveracity."

KATIE PUTNAM and agriculture have the upper hand just now in Nashville.

A MICHIGAN individual recently ceased to drop pistol cartridges into his pipe.

HELMBOLD thought he would turn in and advertise, and now he has the finest turn-out in America.

MEDILL says the people of the Atlantic seaboard are deeply interested in a Darien canal—the first joke of his life.

D. HARRY HAMMER is the way a Chicago lecturer writes his name, and he is lecturing on "The Handwriting of God."

AN Iowa man is so inhuman as to drive tenpenny nails through an inch board and file them sharp, and then beat his horse over the head with it.

A CINCINNATI society paragraph reads: "The Fifth-street mother-beater has been docile for several days, and the old lady's eyes are losing their color."

ANNA DICKINSON'S wardrobe must be getting low. A report of her last lecture says "she appeared before her auditors attired in a modest but rich necklace."

FANNY FERN has been writing about theaters in Boston "when she was a girl." The New York Democrat don't believe theaters were known at that early day.

THE Cairo Bulletin remarks that Victoria C. Woodhull is "a bore of the first water," and that "in general, she is dashing about like a wild filly in a pasture." This is true poetry.

THE Free-Will Baptists, the Methodists, and the regular Baptists, each have a candidate for Governor in New Hampshire, and it is thought that the Methodists will carry the day.

Now that those graphic letters of Fish and Motley have been telegraphed, the country will never be satisfied until the first sixty chapters of "What I Know of Farming" come over the wires.

THE astronomical maniac of the Chicago Tribune has broken loose again and is putting out his solar theories with "a mean horizontal parallax of 9.4 seconds of arc." It's all true about "the matter which respects the sun as a focus of motion in the orbit," much as has been said to the contrary.

WHAT took Greeley to the White House after the result of the Georgia election was known has leaked out. Grant invited him over to have a good hard swear together. The gas in the Presidential mansion burned blue that night, if never before.—[George Harding.

THEY are trying to Christianize the newsboys of Chicago. The Tribune says, in describing the manner of securing them: "Now and then a teacher would dart, hymn-book in hand, to the sidewalk, where the irreclaimables were dancing break downs, and would return with a stray sheep or two in his clutches."

A LEAVENWORTH paper says of a man who broke through the ice: "The fishes gazed at him with their green eyes and nibbled his clothes as he swam through the frigid current, and he, too, imagined that grim death was gazing at him, but he struggled manfully on, nor heeded the meddlesome cat-fish which swam along beside him."

THE New York Sun says: "Last Saturday night Mr. Tiers, the local preacher and chief exhorter of the Mocapin Methodist Church, about eight miles from Paterson, N. J., after giving the benediction, walked out with the rest, and at the door was met by a young man named Pulls, who was wishing everybody a 'Happy New Year.' Tiers is over seventy years of age, and his wife still blooms in her teens, and the greeting was so distasteful that he and his son declared they would 'slap the chops of Pulls.' Subsequently the old man leaped from his carriage and made for Pulls to fight him, and when a lady told him it was shameful after coming out of watch meeting, and on a Sunday morning, he called her 'an old lubber head,' and sailed in, but was prevented from fighting by the members of the church. He makes a fervent prayer, and is a first-class exhorter, but has three times started a fight after coming out of church."

AT a temperance meeting a few days ago Horace Greeley made an address in which he took occasion to censure the clergy for a want of faithfulness in rebuking the vice of intemperance. He said they were often called upon to pronounce funeral discourses over the remains of those who had been addicted to this vice, but they are always silent on this point, while all the virtues of the deceased are made the subject of eulogy. Rev. Dr. William Adams followed with a brief speech, in which he said that he had read the Tribune often, and had seen obituary notices of many eminent persons in it, but had never observed that they were on the principle prescribed by Mr. Greeley for the clergy. And he could also bear witness that the clergy are not as reticent on the vices of the departed as Mr. Greeley had intimated. He knew ministers who always spoke out distinctly on such occasions—one in particular he could mention. A Connecticut pastor, at the funeral of one of the prominent people of the town, remarked, "He was a good citizen, as you all know; he was an honest, upright officer; but, my friends, I am sorry to say he would swear." This palpable but quite unintentional hit was instantly appreciated by the audience, and if Mr. Greeley was not asleep at the time he probably determined to let the clergy alone until he leaves off swearing.—[N. Y. Observer.

FOREIGN CAMP GOSSIP.

THE German cry of surrender is *Pardon*; the French *Quartier*.

THE average cost of each shot fired into Paris is estimated at two hundred dollars. Some cost four hundred.

Yincke, the Berlin publisher, has presented the hospital there 18,000 volumes, consisting in good part of romances.

FOR the Parisians the most tempting article to be seen in the show-window of Chevet's restaurant is a pound of fresh butter.

IN the battle of Amiens, on the 27th of November, occurred the curious coincidence of the capture of the Sixth company of the Thirty-third French infantry by the Sixth company of the Thirty-third Prussian.

A PARIS balloon letter-writer, a Countess, writes to her daughter: "For eight days we are absolutely without news. The carrier pigeons do not come back any more, either from reason of the bad weather or capture by the enemy. * * * The parlor has been prepared for the reception of the sick and wounded. * * * We have been without meat for ten days."

WHEN the artillery park at Villa Coublay is completed it will contain fifty fifty pound mortars (we give it as a mere hint,) each with 500 shots; eighty six pound breech loaders, with 750 shots; one hundred and twenty twenty-four pound breach-loaders, with 750 shots; twenty small twenty-four pounders, with 100 shots; fifty old-fashioned twenty-five-pounders, with 500 shots; some of which are the most powerful instruments ever used in warfare.

THE magnificent villa, Pozza da Bargo, between the fortification Montretort and the Park of St. Cloud, has been destroyed by the French fire. The correspondent of a German paper says: "It would have taken the pen of Theophile Gautier to describe the richness of every appointment, and the general elegance of this villa, which was the pearl of the land." Not far from it is a more modest villa, or rather two in one yard, the property of Gounod, the composer of Margaritha. The smaller is occupied by himself, and the larger by his mother-in-law. In a letter to the Crown Prince, Gounod invoked his protection of them.

THE press of Germany are discussing the siege of Paris. A correspondent at Versailles asserts that the delay in the bombardment has been caused purely by military reasons, and makes some curious statements. The way from the terminus of the railroad station is crowded with ammunition trains. In each wagon, according to its size and the power of the horses, are from eight to ten boxes filled with twenty-four pound shells; each box holds but two, so that a wagon contains but sixteen or twenty. Assuming that when the bombardment begins one thousand shots per minute will be fired, then, for one minute alone, fifty wagons will be required to bring the necessary ammunition. This work would require two days.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Dearth of Topics—Death of a Victim of the Election Riot—A New Mayor—Insurance—Personal—State Convention, &c.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

COURIER-JOURNAL ROOMS, CAPITAL HOTEL, January 10.

In the time of the old Courier, your correspondent had associated with him here in the Frankfort work of the paper a phonographic reporter who was excellent in his craft, but who somehow entertained a vague idea that in addition to getting up his reports it was his duty to run the daily correspondence also. This may have proceeded either from a strong interest in the paper or a kindly desire to assist in what every newspaper man knows is at times a rather difficult task; but, whatever may have been the motive, it was his habit to furnish daily dry details of most uninteresting legislative business, the necessity of including any part of which in the correspondence—if such necessity could, under any circumstances, have possibly existed—was wholly obviated by the publication of the regular legislative abstract, which then, as now, appears from day to day. To the assurance that your correspondent had no sort of use for such materials, or intention to incumber his letters with them, the invariable reply of the indefatigable reporter was: "But then, you know, Z., they will do first-rate for fillings!" Albeit, your correspondent was not, in those days, at all appreciative as to the value of "fillings," he is not right sure that to-day he would not rather like to be furnished with one of poor C.'s despised lists, by way of making out his letter, for certainly

AFFAIRS AT FRANKFORT

to day furnish but a meager theme upon which to found a letter. The poor fellow, Newman, who was shot at the election disturbance here last Saturday, died yesterday evening of his wound. Beyond this there is no local incident worthy of mention here except the election by the Council of Mr. E. H. Taylor to the Frankfort Mayoralty.

THE LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS

had in them little of interest to the COURIER-JOURNAL'S readers. Speaker Bunch designated as the new standing Committee on Insurance Messrs. Pope, Furber, Bascomb, Waring, Glass, Skiles and T. E. Morse. This committee, during the session, will probably have referred to it a bill proposing to make certain very important reforms in our insurance system.

INSURANCE BUREAU.

The Insurance Bureau, erected by act of the present General Assembly at its last session, is now, as we are assured by the Governor in his message, in successful operation. In the expressive language of His Excellency, "When we remember that two thousand millions of dollars are estimated as already invested in the purchase of policies issued by insurance companies, whose operations are daily expanding everywhere, that the practical operation of life assurance companies have been heretofore involved in mystery, it must be a source of profound satisfaction to the people of Kentucky that a Bureau has been successfully established within the Commonwealth, under the sanction of law, where, by accurate calculations of competent and faithful actuaries, any policy-holder can promptly acquaint himself with the real condition of the affairs of any company; the extent of its business; the actual cash value of policies issued, and what constitutes a fair premium for any proposed contract of insurance; and yet this Bureau—so invaluable as a safeguard against fraud, ignorance and imposition—has been put into successful operation without the increased expenditure of one dollar to the State."

When the impositions that have been practiced upon the people of Kentucky are considered, and the labyrinth of difficulties on the subject of insurance is remembered, in which our people have heretofore been involved, too much credit can not be accorded the wisdom that has rendered the one heretofore impracticable and given us a clew for our extrication from the other. The Insurance Bureau is certainly a great thing for our Commonwealth, and as gratitude is as natural to Kentuckians as craft to the Yankee, or humor to the Irishman, the question is often asked, to whom are we indebted for this most important reform? This question your correspondent thinks he can satisfactorily answer. At the Legislative session of 1868-9, a committee was designated, with Hon. Lyttleton Cooke, of the city of Louisville, as its chairman, whose duty it was made to investigate the subject of insurance, as it related to our State, and report to the next Legislature. In compliance with the resolution the investigation was made, and at the session of 1869-70, Mr. Cooke, who had devoted himself industriously to the subject, made a voluminous and most complete report, wherein as a salutary reform and sufficient safeguard for the people against the frauds that had been practiced upon them he recommended substantially the adoption of a system such as that which was actually adopted by the General Assembly. Mr Cooke's report, to which so much time and labor had been devoted, was perhaps one of the ablest and most exhaustive insurance documents that had ever been made public in America, and shed a flood of light that at once illuminated a subject which, as Gov. Stevenson aptly remarks, "had previously been involved in mystery."

The important services of Mr. Cooke in this matter are known and appreciated, and as a sort of recognition of such services, as well as because of his worth as a gentleman and legislator, and his distinguished parliamentary abilities, very many persons in all parts of the Commonwealth are zealously advocating his nomination by the May convention for the office of Lieutenant Governor. It would be impossible to nominate a Democrat more worthy of the position, or more capable of filling it with honor to himself and credit to the Commonwealth. Your correspondent has known Lyttleton Cooke long and well, and a truer gentleman or more unimpeachable Democrat he has nowhere seen in all the walks of public life.

THE FITNESS OF THINGS.

As all who know railroad customs are aware, it is usual to furnish free transportation to parties having stock on the cars. Now it so happened that a certain fine-looking and rather dressy young Representative, hailing not a thousand miles from the county of Adair, shipped to Louisville, as he came on to Frankfort, a lot of fat hogs. Taking his seat in the cars, he was pretty soon accosted by the conductor, who demanded his ticket. Our friend, of course, advised the official of the situation, who, however, informed him that it wouldn't do, for, said he, "who ever saw a hog drover wear a plug hat?" The documents had to be produced.

STATE CONVENTION.

A call, signed by twenty-four members of the General Assembly, has been issued asking for a legislative caucus on the 13th inst. to request the Democratic Central Committee to change the time of holding the State convention from May 3d to February 22d. It might perhaps have been best originally if the latter date had been fixed upon, but the question now comes up as to whether there would be full time between now and the 22d of February for the counties which have not already done so to hold their primary meetings for the appointment of delegates.

ENCOURAGING SALT MANUFACTURE.

A bill, introduced by Senator Lytle to permit salt wagons to pass the toll-gates on the Wilderness Turnpike free of toll, passed the Senate by a unanimous vote. The road commissioners in Clay county are entitled to a part of the money to keep up the road to Goose Creek salt works, but surrender their interest for the benefit of persons hauling salt. This is right. The manufacture and sale of salt in Kentucky should be encouraged. Salt sells at Goose Creek at 25 cents per bushel.

SAD FOREBODINGS.

The numerous friends of the Hon. W McKee Fox are seriously alarmed for his safety. I understand he left home some weeks ago on a pair of skates with the avowed purpose of coming to Frankfort to take his seat in the Senate, but up to this hour he has not been heard from. The river—that is, the ice on it—has broken up, and 'tis now feared that he has gone under. Resolutions are already prepared and are in the hands of the Representative from Henderson announcing the bereavement, and providing that, out of respect for the Senator, both houses will adjourn whenever they get through with the regular routine of business on said day. Z.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Jan. 11.

There will be a sale at the hospital to-day of thousands of articles of government clothing.

The burning of the old stables on Canal street Monday afternoon, is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

John H. Anderson, City Clerk, and A. J. Howard, City Treasurer, will be absent from the city to-day to testify in the street improvement cases.

Dr. C. B. McBride has returned from Indianapolis, having retired from the race for Director of the State Prison South.

The Reed Band ball will be the attraction at Mozart Hall to-night, and the Hibernicon for the next three nights ensuing.

Major John D. Shryer, one of the oldest citizens of Jeffersonville, is confined to his room with gangrene of the foot.

Judge Mathews yesterday mulcted one drunken and disorderly culprit in the sum of $7 40 and married Thomas N. Yager to Sarah Q. Malone, an eloped couple from Shelby county, Ky.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next the different Christian Churches of the Southeastern District of Indiana will hold a missionary meeting in the Christian Church of New Albany.

Mr. John F. Hopkins, of the government employ, was the lucky man in the raffle of Colonel W. H. D. Cochrane's horse. The number which drew the prize was 18. The horse was valued at two hundred dollars.

Jonas G. Howard, S. S. Johnson, and O. C. Curry are attending Common Pleas Court at Charlestown in the interests of their clients. A number of our citizens are also there as witnesses in different cases on trial, or to be tried this week.

The protracted meeting at Enon Baptist Church has been discontinued for the present, and will not be recommenced until the meetings now progressing in the First Baptist Church are closed. The meetings in the latter church are conducted by Rev. Wm. McCoy. Several persons have joined the church, and the interest is increasing. Meetings are held nightly.

Wm. G. Armstrong, township trustee, has divided this township into two districts. All that portion of Jeffersonville township on the east side of Spring street and east thereof to the eastern line of the township, will hereafter be known as the Eastern District, and M. J. P. Wineburg, grocer, at the corner of Chestnut and Watt streets, will act as agent of the trustee for this district; all that portion of the township west of the east side of Spring street as the Western District, and Mr. Dennis Kenneday, grocer, at the corner of Maple and Pearl streets, will act as agent for this district.

The Charlestown Record of last Saturday, in speaking of an article recently published in the J. Items of the New Albany Ledger, charging that the Presbyterian Church in Charlestown had neglected to pay its minister, Mr. Torrence, for several months, and that he was without the necessaries of life, pours forth an indignant denial in the following highly drawn and exaggerated manner: "The above is certainly the most infamous, unmitigated, uncalled-for slander, and outrage, ever perpetrated against an unoffending people in any civilized country. The history of public journalism in the United States, or in the world, cannot produce a parallel case to this in utter disregard of all the rules of propriety—in shameful prostitution and abuse of the position and privileges of a public newspaper—in wanton, unprovoked and devilish malignity."

COUNCIL

convened in regular session last evening. Present, Councilmen Burlingame, Plumadore, Steel, Baker, Burk, Northcutt and Poindexter.

On motion of Councilman Burk, Councilman Stratton was called to the chair.

Marshal Baxter reported that he had appointed John R. Shaeburn as Deputy Marshal. The appointment was confirmed.

For the first time in the history of the Council the pump committee had nothing new to report.

Councilman Burk reported that the sewer from Wall street running down the wharf had sunk, in consequence of the foundation giving away, and that the Street Committee had found it necessary to have it repaired. The action of the committee was confirmed.

Nicholas Matthews, City Judge, reported $100 collected as fees and fines during the quarter ending December 31, 1870.

The twelfth partial estimate, $594, was allowed Michael Nolan on the wharf improvement.

Seventy-five dollars were allowed the same for repairing the Wall-street sewer.

R. Green, City Engineer, was present, and, being called upon, represented the wharf as being completed within twenty squares, and with the exception of obtaining some gravel.

Mr. Plumadore wanted to know if the work had been done according to contract.

Mr. Green—In some places there is not quite as much stone as the specifications require, but it is understood that part will be taken up. In some places where filling has been done, and it necessarily sank, but that will be taken up without any additional cost to the city. The grade was established sufficiently high to allow for slaking; there are some few undulations, but, in my opinion, there is no serious deficiency in the work.

A certificate of the appointment of Wm. Nichols as a member of the joint hospital committee from the County Commissioners was read and received.

A few bills were allowed, when the Council adjourned.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Look for the sign of the big gold star at Houston's Star Shoe-store; there is the place to get the very best kind of ladies' misses' and children's shoes, ready or custom made.

M. S. Moss, agent for the Weed Sewing Machine, has his office at Houston's store, on Spring, below Chestnut streets. Call and examine it.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Jan. 11.

Furniture dealers report extensive sales and an increasing demand for articles in their line.

Large receipts of freight by the Jeffersonville railroad yesterday.

Steamboatmen were much encouraged yesterday at the prospect of rain.

The revival meetings at Centenary and Wesley Chapel churches are increasing in interest.

Mr. Jacob B. Starr has been appointed deputy city Marshal.

The grand jury paid a visit of inspection to the county jail yesterday. They found everything in excellent order.

Those who desire a seat for Gough's lecture should go early this morning and procure a ticket from Mr. J. W. Reineking.

The social of the Third Presbyterian church met last evening at the residence of Mr. Benj. Lockwood. It was a very pleasant affair.

Judge Robert Bell, of Mt. Carmel, Ills., President of the St. Louis, Mt. Carmel, and New Albany railroad, was in the city yesterday.

But little business in the Police Court yesterday. Four boys charged with using abusive language to Prof. Groube had their cases dismissed.

Capt. Ben. F. Welker, County Clerk, issued marriage license yesterday to John Blunk and Susan A. Dailey.

One real estate transfer yesterday—Ben. F. Cline to George Ebrheart, south 20 feet of lot 21, Lower First street, and rear 4 feet of lots 2 and 4, Lower Spring street, $5,000.

The mate of the steamer Sandy arrived from Leavenworth yesterday, and reports that persons were crossing the river on the ice, it being frozen over at that point.

Messrs. Stosensburgh & Brown, Judge G. V. Houk, Judge A. B. Carlton, and S. K. Wolfe, are at Charlestown in attendance on the Common Pleas Court.

The Star Glass Company have elected the following gentlemen as officers for the ensuing year: J. B. Ford, President; A. Dowling, Secretary; J. B. Windstandley, Treasurer; W. C. DePauw, J. B. Ford, and J. B. Windstandley, Directors.

Another large crowd visited the Opera House last night at the exhibition of the Hibernicon. To-night will be the last of the present engagement. Those wishing a good seat had better go early. All those in attendance pronounce it the finest painting ever on exhibition in New Albany.

The national banks of this city yesterday elected their officers to serve during the ensuing year. At the New Albany National bank the following gentlemen were chosen. President, James M. Hains; Cashier, Harvey A. Scribner; Directors, James M. Hains, John Briggs, John McCullough, R. P. Main and W. C. DePauw. A semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., free from Government tax, was declared. At the First National bank, J. J. Brown was chosen President; Walter Mann, Cashier; Directors, J. J. Brown, Walter Mann, W. S. Culbertson, M. McDonald and Peter R. Stoy. A semi-annual dividend of eight per cent. was declared free from Government tax. At the Merchants' National bank the officers elect are Jacob Hangary, President; James R. Shields, Cashier; Directors, Jacob Hangary, W. C. DePauw, John R. Windstandley, Lawrence Bradley and James R. Shields. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. was declared last October, the close of the fiscal year.

☞ The Prussians, according to the Paris Siecle, are extremely cunning. When they reconnoiter at night pioneers go forth, leading dogs, which, on hearing the least noise, or on approaching the French sentries, stop and make a gruff noise. If a spy arrives at a spot where he does not feel secure, he posts himself behind a tree or wall and lets loose his dog. As long as it advances he fears nothing, but if it goes sideways or stands still he knows he must be on the alert. The Prussian patrols, moreover, instead of showing themselves like the French, get behind anything they can, and in default of this, dog-holes, which they can creep into. Added to these precautions is an iron discipline, which prescribes the most absolute silence.

☞ They tell a queer story about a man in New Haven, who lives "on the hill," who carried home some ice cream in a paper the other day. He took it into a crowded car, and held it up so that, as it melted, a gently meandering stream of it coursed down a $150 velvet cloak on a lady passenger. It ruined the cloak, and the man said he was sorry.

☞ The Cologne Gazette says that, after the settlement of the preliminary questions, Frankfort-on-the-Main is to become the capital of the Germanic empire and the seat of the government of the confederation. It is also likely that the festivities of the crowning will take place at Frankfort.

THAD. STEVENS.

Did the Great Commoner Die a Bankrupt?—His Connection With Washington Jobs—Why His Executors Refuse to File an Inventory.

"THE COLORED WOMAN."

[From the Washington Patriot.]

A feeble attempt, inspired by parties interested, has been made in the New York Tribune to explain away the force of facts which the executors of the late Thaddeus Stevens have not been able to dispute, and which they will not venture to deny in any responsible manner. For more than a year past the executors have refused to file an inventory of the assets of the estate in the proper court at Lancaster, and when proceedings were instituted to compel a disclosure they resorted to legal technicalities and quibbling pretexts to avoid the discharge of an obligation which is required in every other case. There must be an extraordinary motive for this proceeding. What is it? A few years ago Mr. Stevens sustained heavy losses, and was known to be in a condition little removed from bankruptcy. Yet he died rich, and that, too, without having inherited fortune from any source. His health was so infirm that he could barely perform his Congressional duties, and there practice at the bar was almost impossible, except on rare occasions.

All the legislation for land grants, for high tariffs and for great monopolies may be said to have passed through his hands, or was conceived and carried out by his votes and approval. It was perfectly notorious here in Washington, at the time of this gigantic jobbery, that parties in the intimate confidence of Mr. Stevens, and known to act with his authority, were deeply concerned in most of those schemes. That fact, added to others, has provoked suspicion, and hence the popular demand to know what constituted the assets of Mr. Stevens' estate, and how they have been disposed of since his death.

He, more than any other man of his time, shaped the legislation of Congress during the most eventful period of our recent history. Cromwell was not more powerful when he entered Parliament at the head of his Ironsides and ordered the Commons to disperse. Mr. Stevens cracked his whip like an overseer, and the partisan slaves trembled and obeyed. He was held up and glorified as a great philanthropist, and preached from New England pulpits as an example of public worth and exemplary virtue. Indeed, he was canonized as a Republican saint, worthy of the greatest veneration. Yet his private life, for half a century and more, was a flagrant violation of all the laws of morality, and a defiance of the common duties of good citizenship. But with this knowledge on the part of his admirers, they paraded him as a paragon of excellence, and pointed him out as a model for the imitation of our American youth. This imposture is worse than a crime, and deserves to be exposed in all its hideous deformity.

The Tribune pleads as an excuse for the intentional failure of the executors to report the assets of Mr. Stevens' estate, a reason which only serves to lift the veil from an interior heretofore concealed from public view. That paper says: "The delay in rendering the inventory has been chiefly occasioned by a large claim made upon the estate by the colored woman who was Mr. Stevens' housekeeper, who demanded pay for twenty-five years' service in that capacity. This claim the executors have finally compromised." And who was this "colored woman," conveniently called "Mr. Stevens' housekeeper," with whom the legatees of the dead "philanthropist" have been contending for over a year past about her pay for "twenty-five years' service?" It is not necessary to answer the question explicitly. But this confession of such a litigation over the grave of him whose chief claim to consideration was a profound zeal for the colored race, is not only revolting as a fact, but as a spectacle of gross selfishness is without a parallel. The legatees and executors of Thaddeus Stevens battling with a poor "colored woman," who had served him through good and through evil report for twenty-five years, about compensation for her fidelity and sacrifices, furnish the materials for a picture such as had not heretofore been familiar to our experience, and which should attract the admiration of all "loyal" Republicans.

Mr. Stevens was the accepted leader of his party all through the war and for several years afterwards. He impersonated its policy and directed its action. His influence is impressed on every page of the eventful history since 1861. The present imperfect revelations tell us what manner of man he was. And this is only the first chapter.

INDIANA NEWS.

Laporte has diptheria.

The Newcastle girls are learning to smoke.

South Bend has its fourth female physician.

Wildcats are putting in an appearance in Sullivan county.

Terre-Haute girls, when proposed to, reply, "I'll ask my mammy, and I'll let you know next Sunday afternoon."

The Terre Haute Mail says a Mrs. Cole, recently from Illinois, fell dead from heart disease, last Wednesday, at Rockville, while at work about the house.

Dixon Chambers, a carpenter at Terre Haute, aged about forty-five years, was found dead in his bed on Saturday night last. He had not complained of being ill.

The partnership in the publication of the Boonville Enquirer has been dissolved, Mr. Thomas H. Martin selling his interest to Mr. William Swint, who will run the publication as sole proprietor. Mr. Martin will remain in the office and continue as local editor.

The young men of Delaware county are rather exclusive in their tastes. They take the ladies to balls, but enter into an agreement with them that they will not dance with anyone save themselves. They do not believe in paying for enjoyment for others.

The editor of the Bartholomew Democrat has been shown an eagle which was shot in Brown county, by James C. McKinney, with a rifle, at a distance of one hundred and sixty yards. It measured seven feet two inches from tip to tip of the wings, and was in the habit of preying upon the hogs of farmers in the neighborhood. It was strong enough to carry off a good-sized shoat.

A stranger hailing from Franklin, Indiana, was knocked down and robbed of sixty dollars in money near the Union depot, Indianapolis, on Saturday night last. Several severe cuts on the head indicate that he was attacked by men armed with slung-shots. Late in the night he was found wandering about the Terre Haute yard and taken to the Surgical Institute by some kind-hearted person. He was too drunk at the time to have any recollection of the affair.

The Daviess county Democrat enters a complaint against a wholesale plagiarist who furnished the carriers of that paper and a number of others with New Year's addresses, the bulk of which were stolen from Thackeray, Tennyson and others. It adds that the address furnished by this kleptomaniac for a contemporary was taken bodily from Milton's Paradise Lost, and the editor, on reading it carefully, pronounced it a mass of unmitigated bosh, and refused to use it.

AN ACTUAL IRON HORSE.

What Dr. Patrick Breen, of Auburn, has Invented.

[From the Auburn News.]

A locomotive iron horse has been added to the catalogue of curious inventions by Auburn mechanics, by Dr. Patrick Breen.

Mr. Breen is a native of Tralee, County of Kerry, Ireland. He was brought up in the apothecary shop of the celebrated Dr. John O'Connell, uncle of the late Daniel O'Connell. He came to this country in 1850, and to Auburn in 1851. Though generally employed upon the New York Central railroad and in our local machine-shops, he has perhaps been better known here as a curer of blindness.

He has the credit of several inventions of merit. Whilst at work for Quick & Hussey, he inverted a reaper rake, with simple motion, which has been caveated, and will go into operation in another year. He found that by the same principle of motion a corn-harvester might be constructed. A model has been made, and competent judges say that it cannot fail to do the work required of it.

For nearly a year past he has been employing his leisure hours in studying out some plan to make a self-supplying chemical power to take the place of steam, and to make it move a piece of machinery having the motion of a horse. He claims to have brought that also to a degree of perfection which indicates success. That he has discovered a motive power in certain alkalies and acids, which has never been brought into practical use for agricultural implements, there is no doubt. Whether he can make it work his machine horse over soft and uneven ground, seems to be the only point to be tested. He appears to be very confident himself that it will do so. Upon that we express no opinion now. We give his description of the machine as he has furnished it to us for public information—not to advertise it, but as a matter of news.

The machine does not go on wheels like an engine, but walks like a horse on four legs, which rise eight inches and make a forward move of eighteen at every revolution of a center shaft which works them. The shaft is ten feet long, the length of the machine. The legs are five feet apart, which enables the machine to preserve its balance on uneven ground. It is so constructed that it will go up and down a heavy grade with the greatest ease, and is calculated to walk and draw on soft and tilled land with more ease than a team of horses. It turns round in its own length to any point needed. As to speed, it will go at any rate from three to fifteen miles per hour. The concern can be reversed. It can be employed for all the purposes that a team of horses are useful, such as plowing, reaping, or drawing wagons, street cars and canal boats.

☞ George Miller, a colored man, was arrested in St. Clair, Michigan, last Monday, for outraging a white girl only six years old, the adopted child of another colored man named Allen. While Miller was being taken to jail, a crowd of men wrested him from the officer, and, placing a rope around his neck, dragged him through the streets, with the probable intention of drowning him in the river. During the excitement Miller was rescued and re-rescued several times, and was finally thrust behind the iron doors of the jail, in time to save him from the avenging band of Allen, who, having learned the facts, appeared upon the scene with a huge knife, and was intent upon killing Miller upon the spot. The child, though suffering much, is considered out of danger by her physician.

☞ A schooner was launched at Lubec, Me., recently, which was built three-quarters of a mile away from the water, and had to be dragged there by oxen and pulleys.

THE ARMY.

List of Officers Transferred, Assigned and Mustered Out.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1871.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.]

By direction of the President, the following officers of the army are transferred, assigned, or mustered out of the service, to take effect from the 1st inst.:

First—Transfers to the list of supernumeraries, under section 12 of the act approved July 15, 1870:

CAPTAINS.

H Moulton, 1st Cav,	B Perkins, 18th Inf,
E Mauck, 6th Cav,	G A Hollister, 7th Inf,
Wm Bayard, 9th Cav,	S B Russell, 7th Inf,
J R Dunkelberger, 1st Cav,	A A Cole, 7th Inf,
	C M Bailey, 17th Inf,
E P Creesey, 3d Cav,	P W Stanhope, 12th Inf,
E Byrne, 10th Cav,	E Carter, 11th Inf,
C Parker, 9th Cav,	D A Ward, 8th Inf,
O Burke, 10th Cav,	W Welch, 26th Inf,
J A Hall, 1st Cav,	F B Torbett, 13th Inf,
S Hildeburn, 3d Cav,	J B Sinclair, 23d Inf,
J A Darling, 3d Art,	Geo W Hill, 22d Inf,
R King, Jr, 4th Art,	J D Jones, 6th Inf.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

W H Hicks, 4th Cav,	C Roomett, 20th Inf,
J A Wanless, 2d Cav,	J W Lewis, 23d Inf,
C H Yell, 1st Cav,	R Tully, 13th Inf,
G B Bosworth, 9th Cav,	L Nolan, 12th Inf,
L L Mulford, 3d Cav,	J R Eschenburg, 23d Inf
G W Cradlebaugh, 3d Cav,	L W Cook, 3d Inf,
	H H Link, 7th Inf,
H L Street, 1st Cav,	C F Larrabee, 7th Inf,
W C Bayliss, 4th Cav,	F H Jocelyn, 6th Inf,
T W Gibson, 8th Cav,	E R Parks, 13th Inf,
P Hunter, 8th Cav,	H Norton, 17th Inf,
L L O'Connor, 5d Cav,	J J Shepherd, 12th Inf,
F M Bing, 2d Art,	W H H Crebs, Inf,
J W Warner, 4th Art,	J F Lewis, 21st Inf,
N O'Brien, 1st Art,	E A Rigg, 25th Inf,
B S Humphrey, 1st Art,	C L Umbstaetter, 3d Inf,
W Barrowe, 2d Art,	W O Cory, 24th Inf,
F W Taggard, 24th Inf.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

O Grosvenor, 4th Cav,	D P Scott, 16th Inf,
Worth Osgood, 2d Art,	C M Shepherd, 3d,
F W Liedtke, 1st Inf,	S H Bogardus, Jr,
L J Secriste, 20th Inf,	R S Egleston, 18th Inf,
H Cushman, 20th Inf,	J K Sullivan, 3d Inf,
James Riley, 21st Inf,	J C Fortune, 19th Inf,
J N Smith, 16th Inf.	

Second—Transfers and assignments to fill vacancies to the present date:

TRANSFERS—COLONEL.

George W. Getty, 3d Inf to Art.

CAPTAINS.

John Egan, 23d Inf, Art,
Robert N Scott, 16th Inf, Art,
James McMillan, 11th Inf, Art,
James Biddle, — Inf, Cav,
John J. Upham, 6th Inf, Cav,
Verling K Hart, 3d Inf, Cav,
Sheldon Sturgeon, 1st Inf, Cav,
Anson Mills, 18th Inf, Cav,
Edward S Meyer, 19th Inf, Cav,
Charles D Beyer, 24th Inf, Cav,
E M Heyl, 9th Cav, 4th v, Conway, rt,
Thos L Tatman, 6th Cav, Inf,
Wm D Fuller, 3d Art, Inf,

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

H W Wessels, jr, 7th Inf to Cav,
A P Caraher, 1st Inf to Cav,
H W Lawton, 24th Inf to Cav,
Charles King, 1st Art to Cav,
James M Ingalls, 23 Inf to Art,
John P Story, 2d Art to 4th Art, v Warner, transferred,
E H Totten, 13th Inf to Art,
W S Starin, 7th Inf to Art.

ASSIGNMENTS—CAVALRY.

Major David B. McKibbin, unassigned, 10th Cavalry, vice Kidd, dis.

CAPTAINS.

J Biddle, Cav, v Dunkelberger,
J J Upham 6th Cav, v Johnson,
V R Hart, 7th Cav, v Plummer,
S Sturgeon, 6th Cav, v Tolman,
A Mills, 3d Cav, v Creasey,
E S Meyer, 9th Cav, v Degress,
C D Beyer, 9th Cav, v Bayard,
H E Alvord, 6th Cav, v Heif,
T Little, 10th Cav, v Gray,
S K Schmeck, Cav, v Seward,
R N Fenton, 7th Cav, v Mauck,
O Hagen, 9th Cav, v Parker,
Jas Jackson, 1st Cav, v Hall,
T H French, 7th Art, v Dayton,
Chas Viele, 10th Cav, v Bryne,
S T Norvel, 10th Cav, v Burke,
T L Brent, 3d Cav, v Hilderburn,
H Wagner, 1st Cav, v Moulton,

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

H W Wessels, 3d Cav, v Ayres,
A P Caraher, 8th Cav, v Carrick,
J Collins, to 1st Cav, v Vell,
T M McConnell, 7th Cav, v Johnson,
G E Ford, 3d Cav, v Bainbridge,
H Wharton, 24th Inf, 4th Cav,
C L Cooper, 10th Cav, v Roulston,
J B Johnson, 3d Cav, v Cain,
J W Chickering, 6th Cav, v Walker,
G A Drew, 3d Cav, v O'Connor,
M Wessendorf, 1st Cav, v Street,
H Sweeney, 4th Cav, v Hicks,
G H Radatski, 9th Cav, v Cortlevou,
W H Hugo, 9th Cav, v Bosworth,
Wm. Stephenson, 9th Cav, v Hunter,
J P Walker, 3d Cav, v Cradlebaugh,
C L Hudson, 4th Cav, v Bayless,
C King, 5th Cav, v Doherty.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

James Calhoun, supernumerary, to 7th Cavalry, vice Mathey, promoted.

ARTILLERY.

Col George W Getty, 3d Infantry, to 3d Artillery, vice Sherman, retired.

CAPTAINS.

A D Palmer to 4th Art, v King,
H G Littlefield, 2d Art, v Darling,
J McMillen, 11th Inf, v Shaw,
R N Scott, 16th Inf, v Fulton,
John Egan, 23d Inf, v Parsons,
Wm McK Dunn, Jr, 2d Art, v Pierce,
G. Meade, 1st Art, v Durves,
George T Olmstead, Jr, 23d Art, v Dennison,

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

J C White, 1st Art, vice Driscoll,
J M Ingalls, 2d Art, vice Crosby,
E H Totten, 1st Art, vice Humphrey,
H W Stairing, 2d Art, vice Bissel,
J C Scantling, 2d Art, vice Smith,
A C Taylor, 2d Art, vice Barrowe,
L C Norton, 1st Art, vice O'Brien,
E B Hubbard, 2d Art, vice Bing,
F C Nichol, 1st Art, vice King,
W Willard, 5th Art, vice Hill,
L V Caziare, 2d Art, vice Story.

INFANTRY.

Col DeLacy Floyd Jones, unassigned, to 2d Infantry, vice Getty.

MAJORS.

H Douglas, 11th Infantry, vice Bissell,
J E Yard, sup'ry, to 20th Infantry,

CAPTAINS.

A Sheridan, 24th Inf, v Beyer, 9th Cav,
G E Head, 3d Inf, v Hart, 7th Cav,
D D Vanalzah, 25th Inf, v Brownson,
E R Ames, 6th Inf, v Upham, 6th Cav,
G M Randall, 23d Inf, v Kisler,
G L Choisy, 11th Inf, v Biddle, 1st Cav,
R McClermont, 11th Inf,
G L Browning, 7th Inf, v Hollister,
James Thompson, 23d Inf, v Sinclair,
C B Atchison, 14th Inf, v Wilson,
Charles Wheaton, 23d Inf, v Egan,
G B Hoge, 12th Inf, v Stanhope,
Walton Clifford, 7th Inf, v Russell,
W H McLaughlin, 18th Inf, v Mills,
T Byrne, 12th Inf, v Perkins,
J Williams, 25th Inf, v Hill,
F E Grossman, 17th Inf, v Shea,
W D Fuller, 3d Art, v Smith,
S Pelter, 25th Inf, v Ward,
T L Tatman, 6th Cav, v Mahaffey,
B B Keller, 8th Inf, v Estes,
G W Ballantine, 7th Inf, v Cole,
C W Hotsenpiller, 19th Inf, v Pierce,
L O'Reilley, 19th Inf, v Meyer,
C E Morse, 16th Inf, v Scott,
S Boozer, 15th Inf, v Rankin,
Thos J Lloyd, 18th Inf, v Tobit,
Fred'k E Camp, 2d Inf, v McCaughlin,
Wm N Tisdale, 1st Inf, v Sturgeon,
Edgar C Bowen, 11th Inf, v Carter,
Andrew S Bennett, 5th Inf, v Jones,

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

J Kennington, 4th Inf, v Dubois,
G Atchison, 7th Inf, v Starring,
E A Celger, 3d Inf, v Thomas,
O Phelps, 7th Inf, v Wessells,
W J Kyle, 11th Inf, v Hess,
W J Reed, 7th Inf, v Link,
D Pope, 13th Inf, v Bridges,
J M Nowell, 12th Inf, v Way,
Ed Rice to 5th Inf, v Boutwell,
R M Taylor, to 20th Inf, v M Driggs,
J Joyes, to 17th Inf, v Krebs,
W T Spurgin, to 21st Inf, v Lewis,
J A Stafford, to 20th Inf, v Robinett,
D M Lee, to 6th Inf, v Ross,
P H Ellis, to 14th Inf, v Connelly,
J L Lee, to 9th Inf, v Hardie,
Wm W Parry, 13th Inf, v Totten,
Benj H Rogers, 13th Inf, v Parks,
W W Fleming, 12th Inf, v Dibble,
N D Badger, 22d Inf, v Marshall,
E M Camp, 12th Inf, v Tully,
T E Merritt, 14th Inf, v Taggard,
J F Trout, 23d Inf, v Tuthrie,
J Pratt, Jr, 25th Inf, v McElroy,
T Sharp, 1st Inf, v Leonard,
H Dodt, 24th Inf, v Cory,
D A Griffith, 3d Inf, v Umbstaetter,
J B Hanson, 10th Inf, v Hoffman,
C P Egan, 12th Inf, v Nolan,
W W Dougherty, 22d Inf, v Parsons,
S O'Connor, 23d Inf, v Eschenburg,
W L Sanborn, 24th Inf, v Rigg,
E B Gibbs, 6th Inf, v Jocelyn,
E M Lynde, 1st Inf, v Caraher, 8th C,

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

C T Speer, 11th Inf, v Benham,
J L Graham, 13th Inf, v Danforth.

MUSTERED OUT.

The following are the unassigned officers whose commissions have expired under Section 12 of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, who were honorably mustered out of service:

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Chas J Whiting,	John R Edie.

MAJORS.

Geo G Gordon,	Ebenezer Gay,
Wm Clinton,	Saml Ross,
Joseph B Collins,	J M Goodhue,
H R Rathbone,	

CAPTAINS.

Ed P Cressey,	J D Jones,
Isaac A. Dunkelberger,	J B Sinclair,
James A Hall,	Sam'l S Culbertson,
Wm Bayard,	C A M Estes,
Harrison Moulton,	Arthur B Carpenter,
Samuel Hildeburn,	Robert Ayres,
Edwin Mauck,	Felix R Torbett,
Charles Parker,	Eugene Carter,
J A Darling,	W A Crafts,
Rufus King, Jr,	Ed Bloodgood,
John Barry,	Delos A Ward,
Geo O McMullin,	Samuel L Barr,
Geo H Crosman,	E Norville Wilcox,
P W Stanhope,	Wm Welch,
Chas E Farren,	Samuel C Williamson,
Theodore Ten Eyck,	Wm L Beebe, jr,
Geo L Hollister,	Geo A Vernon,
H R Andrews,	H L Beck,
J McClintock,	Emno F Wenckeback,
Geo W Hill,	Madison Earle,
Benj J Perkins,	J H Gallagher,
Samuel A Russell,	Ed Bryne,
J P W Neill,	Orville Burke,
A A Cole.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

August Kaiser,	Charles Garretson,
P W Horrigan,	Henry Norton,
Redmond Tully,	Charles Robinet,
Geo W Graham,	Lewis Nolen,
Wm H W Krebs,	John J Shepherd,
Wm Crosby,	John S Appleton,
Harry B Link,	Wm E Horton,
Stephen P Jocelyn,	Henry Ayres,
Chas F Larabee,	Chas H Yell,
Wm J Driggs,	Harlow L Street,
John F Lewis,	John A Wanless,
John R Eschenburg,	Lawrence L O'Connor,
Edwin A Rigg,	Lambert L Mulford,
Gust'e A Hesselberger,	Geo W Cradlebaugh,
Frank W Taggard,	Wm H Hick,
John W Lewis,	Wm C Bayliss,
Wm S Johnson,	Thos W Gibson,
Daniel M Page,	Pendleton Hunter,
Geo H Ziegler,	Chas L Umbstaetter,
Wm McElry,	Wm O Cory,
John L Spaulding,	Lorenzo W Cook,
Josiah S Styles,	Geo B Bosworth,
Geo W Wood,	Ballard S Humphrey,
Wm Shields,	Michael O'Brien,
Edwin R Parks,	Wm Barrowe,
Edward T Wallace,	Franklin M Ring,
Joseph Karze,	Chas N Warner.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Oliver Grosvenor,	John K Sullivan,
Worth Osgood,	J Campbell Fortune,
S H Bogardus, Jr,	Louis J Secriste,
John F Smith,	Charles M Shepherd,
Fred W Liedtke,	John H Bepham, Jr,
Rouse S Egleston,	James A Sliff,
David P Scott,	Herbert Cushman,
Oliver Humphrey,	James Riley.

The officers assigned to regiments, except such as are on duty under special assignment, will join their new regiments. A list of such of the officers above named as are serving in geographical departments, on special assignments, not relieved under this order, will be forwarded by department commanders to this office at the earliest practicable date. By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, January 10, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. Talbott presented a petition from citizens of Boyle county in regard to the weight of coal, and the same was referred to Propositions and Grievances.

REPORTS.

Mr. Webb—Agriculture and Manufactures—A bill to authorize the St. Louis Bertrand Society of Louisville to issue mortgage bonds. Passed.

Mr. Wrightson—Internal Improvement—A bill for the benefit of certain turnpike roads. Passed.

Mr. Bradley—Revised Statutes and Codes of Practice—A bill to amend "An act, entitled an act to amend the 2d section, 2d article, 32d chapter Revised Statutes, approved February 15, 1858. Passed.

LEAVES, &C.

Mr. Lytle—Leave—A bill to have schoolhouses improved in the Eighth Congressional district. Education.

Mr. J. W. Johnson—Leave—A bill for the benefit of school district No. 8, in McLean county. Education.

HOUSE BILL TAKEN UP.

A House bill to authorize the Garrard County Court to levy a tax to pay off debts contracted by said County Court. Passed.

LEAVES.

Mr. Wm. Johnson—Leave—A bill regulating appeals for police courts. Courts of Justice.

Mr. Webb—Leave—A bill to amend the law regulating the advertisement of sheriffs' and marshals' sales in Louisville and Jefferson county. Judiciary.

Mr. Holt, from Enrollments, made his report, and the same was signed by the Speaker.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. W. T. Samuels, Assistant Secretary of State, presented a message from the Governor, announcing his approval of a bill in relation to the Bardstown and Louisville Railroad Company.

Mr. Veries—Resolution—Requesting the Judiciary Committee to examine and report concerning the efficiency of the general law of incorporation. Adopted.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Hindman presented the petition of sundry citizens of Adair county, praying the passage of a law granting the right of way for the construction of the Cincinnati Southern Railway. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Love presented the petition of sundry citizens of Pendleton, Kenton, and Campbell counties, praying the passage of a law prohibiting the selling of spirituous liquors, by retail, within two miles of Demossville, in Pendleton county. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

REPORT OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of Quartermaster General, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Corbett—Propositions and Grievances—For the benefit of James W. Lumsden, of Hickman county. Passed—yeas, 81; nay, 1.

Same—For the benefit of Washington Morris and James Petworth. Asked to be discharged from the consideration of the same. Committee discharged.

Mr. Thurmond—Propositions and Grievances—To amend the laws in reference to selling or giving spirituous or vinous liquors to minors. [So amended as to provide that if the jury believe, from the evidence, that the accused, after such diligence as a prudent man should, in trying to comply with the law, has been deceived by fraud or misrepresentations, and did violate the law without an intention to do so, he is entitled to an acquittal.] Read the first time, and placed in orders of the day.

Mr. Phister—Judiciary—For the benefit of E. P. Graves, of Fayette county. Passed.

Mr. Cogar—Internal Improvement—Senate bill to authorize the city of Newport to supply itself and others with pure water, and establish waterworks. Passed.

Mr. T. E. Moss—County Courts—To change the name of Mary Elizabeth Troop to Mary Elizabeth Clark, and make her the legal heir of F. M. P. Clark and Eliza C. Clark, of McCracken county. Rejected.

Mr. McKee—Revised Statutes—To amend section 2, article 1, chapter 48, Revised Statutes, title "Idiots and Lunatics." Passed. [Whenever the estate of a lunatic, or other person declared by proper proceedings to be incapable of managing their estates with ordinary prudence and discretion, shall be sold by order of a court of chancery, and the proceeds of such sale, and the personal estate of such lunatic or other person shall not be sufficient to pay his or her liabilities, then the costs and charges of the administration of such estate, and the amount of the estate of a dead person, or of a ward, or of a person of unsound mind, committed by a court of record, and remaining in the hands of such lunatic or other person shall be declared incapable of managing their estates, shall be paid in full before any *pro rata* distribution shall be made; all other debts and liabilities shall be of equal dignity and paid ratably in the administration of such estate; and should more than the ratable share of any debt be paid, the committee of such lunatic or person to whose management the estate of such incapable person shall be committed, shall only receive credit for its proper portion.]

Same—For the benefit of certain children of Meredith Miller, deceased, a free man of color. Passed.

Mr. McCreary—Revised Statutes—For the benefit of the owners of Clay's ferry, on the Kentucky river. Passed.

Same—To repeal an act to authorize creditors in certain cases to garnishee before judgment or return of no property. Print and placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. Glass—Revised Statutes—To re-enact an act entitled "An act to amend article 3, chapter 86, Revised Statutes," approved February 17, 1866.

Mr. Pope offered a substitute for said bill; and bill and substitute postponed until 11 o'clock on Wednesday.

Mr. Price—Select Committee—To amend section 1, chapter 4, of the Revised Statutes. Made order for Tuesday next at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Richart—For the benefit of Mrs. Letitia Garrard, widow of James H. Garrard, deceased, late State Treasurer. [Appropriates $1,000, amount due said Garrard for the fiscal year in which he died.] Rejected—yeas 33, nays 46.

Mr. Barret moved to reconsider the vote rejecting said bill. Motion entered.

INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Pope, Furber, Bascom, Waring, Griffith, Skiles, and T. E. Moss, the standing Committee on Insurance.

LEAVES.

Mr. Myall—For the benefit of the gas company of the city of Paris. Corporate Institutions.

Same—To regulate the election of treasurer of Bourbon county. County Courts.

Mr. Kilgore—To empower the county court of Boyd county to take stock in turnpike roads in said county. County Courts.

Mr. DeMoss—To amend an act, entitled "An act to charter the Licking and Big Sandy Railroad Company." Select committee.

Mr. Davidson—For the benefit of Joseph Salyer, Jr., Oliver McKenzie and Thomas Hamilton, securities of Alexander W. Nickol, late sheriff of Johnson county. Propositions and Grievances.

Same—For the benefit of M. B. Goble, of Martin county. Religion.

Mr. Waring—For the benefit of the miners and manufacturers of Greenup, Carter, Boyd and Lawrence counties. Judiciary.

Same—For the benefit of Greenup county. County Courts.

Same—For the benefit of F. B. Tinsdell, late school commissioner of Greenup county. Education.

Same—For the benefit of school district No. 8, in Greenup county. Education.

Same—To amend the road law of Greenup county. Revised Statutes.

Mr. T. H. Hays—To amend the charter of West Point, in Hardin county. Corporate Institutions.

Mr. Hendrickson—To establish a sanitary company at Tollsboro, in the county of Lewis. Corporate Institutions.

Same—For the benefit of W. D. Fitch, of Lewis county. Judiciary.

Mr. Good—For the benefit of Jas. P. Bailey, late sheriff of Lincoln county. Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Wrather—To create an additional magistrates' district at Meadeville, Meade county. County Courts.

Mr. Jones—For the benefit of Mary P. Hurt, of Metcalfe county. County Courts.

Mr. Duvall—For the benefit of James M. Brown, former sheriff of Owen county, and his deputies. Ways and Means.

Mr. Thurmond—To direct the Governor to appoint commissioners to revise the Statutes and Codes of Practice in this Commonwealth. Revised Statutes.

Mr. Holeman offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Whereas, There are many imperfections in our present school law, adopted by this General Assembly; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be, and is hereby instructed to thoroughly revise our present school law, and report the same at its earliest convenience.

And then the House adjourned.

☞ The total rateable value of London is £19,367,814; last year it was £17,762,980.

River News

THE RIVER remains about stationary, with two feet in the pass down the Indian chute and four feet in the canal. Yesterday was the most pleasant day that we have had since the 24th of December. The mercury ranged from 40 to 56, and at 6 p. m. it stood at 52. The prospects at this writing are very flattering for rain, and in that event navigation will soon be resumed.

The H. S. Turner, it is reported, has disappeared from sight, and proves a total loss.

The Edinburg has laid up at Cairo. She has 170 cases and 8 casks of wine for Louisville.

The towboat Wilson passed Memphis Sunday with five barges of coal for Vicksburg.

The Charles Bodmann left New Orleans for this port Monday evening.

The Nick Longworth was advertised to leave New Orleans for this port yesterday.

There is but five feet eight inches with the stick at Shoo Fly. The W. R. Arthur is aground there.

The river is lower at Memphis than it has been for years, and is over 31 feet below the high water marks of 1867.

Several towboats are at Pumpkin Patch ready to break the ice and protect the coal fleet at that point.

The steamer Shannon is receiving at the Portland wharf, and will be the first boat to leave for New Orleans direct.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says: "Mr. A. H. Dugan, the Louisville Superintendent of the Champion Tow and Coal Company, of this city, was in the city yesterday to attend an election for Directors of the company."

For the past two days the towboat Robin and tug W. J. May have made repeated attempts to pull the barge Buckley, lodged on the rocks opposite the foot of Fourth street, off. At each effort the lines have been parted. Captain McElherron says that he has no hopes of getting the barge off until the river rises several inches.

The Vicksburg Herald of the 5th says: "We learn that a bold attempt was made yesterday morning about 11 o'clock to fire the steamer Dexter. A bale of cotton was set on fire by a parcel of thieves, who had previously 'gone through' several of the passengers, relieving them of money, watches and other valuables. As soon as the fire was discovered, the boat was headed for the shore, and the fire extinguished. Mr. E. A. Smith, a horse-drover from Cincinnati, was robbed of a watch and chain, valued at $900. It is presumed that the thieves set fire to the cotton in order to get up an excitement and carry on a wholesale robbery."

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says: "B. Frank Pierce, inspector for the underwriters, yesterday notified Capt. Boughner, of the Maysville packet St. James, that he considered it unsafe to navigate during the present ice. Notwithstanding this order, the St. James departed for Maysville at noon with a fair trip. The underwriters have not yet executed the order of scattering the steamers at the levee for better protection from fire. Now that the river is rising rapidly from the gorge at the mouth of the Little Miami, it would be well enough to keep boats well sparred out, as the river will fall rapidly when the gorge gives way, and may catch several steamers on the bank, as is usually the case."

There is now a bill pending in Congress relating to marine insurance, which, if it should become a law, will completely revolutionize the business throughout the country. The following is the text of the bill: "A bill to protect the lives and property of passengers, shippers and merchants on board sea-going and coastwise vessels in the mercantile marine of the United States. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act the masters and mates of all sea-going and coasting vessels in the merchant service shall be navigators, and that it shall be a misdemeanor, under penalty of five hundred dollars, for any insurance company to effect an insurance on any vessel or cargo or part thereof, unless the master and mates of said vessel shall have passed successfully an examination by the marine surveyors or a board of underwriters, and obtained the official certificate attesting their qualifications, with the corporate seal of said board of underwriters affixed."

From the St. Louis Democrat of the 9th we take the following particulars of the loss of the Henry S. Turner: The Turner struck on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 9½ p. m., two sunken coal boats at the head of Island No. 16. No break was visible. The night was clear and moonlit. In ten minutes she was landed at the shore. The amount of insurance on the boat was $25,000. It was thought that the boat could be raised, and Capt. Bush intended to have the attempt made. The larboard wheelhouse was one foot under water, and the water was up to boiler deck at the starboard wheelhouse, and the boat badly twisted. The boat's books and papers were saved. The officers' effects were rescued. The passengers were so fortunate under the circumstances, saving all their clothing and baggage, and being well cared for, that they were in remarkably fine spirits. The Turner had 400 tons of freight, 50 tons of which was saved. She was drawing four and a half feet of water. She had 30 cabin and 100 deck passengers, and had put off 70 cabin and 100 deck passengers at Memphis, not long previous to the accident. Besides large freight lists for Cincinnati, Chicago and other points, her manifest contains the following items: Columbus, Ky.—J. T. Sublette & Co., 6 pkgs sugar, molasses and rice; E. E. Hood & Co., 23 bbls molasses. Mt. Vernon, Ind.—G. W. Thomas & Son, 10 half bbls molasses. Mt Vernon—J. M. Doyle, 18 pkgs sundries. Indianapolis—J. H. Thomas & Co., 16 casks chains. Louisville—Walton & Bro., 9 crates earthenware; Thos. Bell, 1 bbl sugar; Conrad & Pobes, 101 bbls W. S. hides; G. W. Wicks & Co., 6 bxs tobacco; C. Henry Finck & Co., 6 casks wine; Thorman & Branch, 15 qr casks and 12 casks wine; Wm. Hefferman, 8 ¼ and 2 ¼ casks wine; Schroot & Coldeway, 3 casks wine; Peters, Powe & Cooper, 2½ casks wine; Herman & Exner, 2 casks wine; Dr. Collins, U. S. A., 1 valise, 1 chest, 1 box.

Our Correspondence.

The following is the manifest of the steamer Virginia: 55 hhds sugar, 25 bbls and 28 half bbls molasses, Glazebrook, Grinstead & Co.; 20 hhds sugar, Moore, Bremaker & Co.; 12 hhds sugar, Chambers & Kean; 4 hhds sugar, Loving, McGoodwin & Co.; 20 hhds sugar, 100 bbls sugar, 35 bbls molasses, 5 hlf bbls molasses, 10 kgs molasses, J. H. McBrayer; 1 hhd sugar, 2 bbls molasses, Thos. Bannon; 12 bbls and 25 hlf bbls molasses, Gardner & Co.; 2 hhds sugar, J. F. Weller; 1 hhd sugar, Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.; 28 casks soda ash, A. V. Dupont; 18 crates earthenware, Walton Bros; 3 hhds cocoanuts, C. G. Block & Co.; 3 hhds cocoanuts, A. Wegman; 1 cask claret, A. Schweitzer; 1 bbl beef, B. C. Levi; 1 keg sirup, J. W. Forsee; 2 boxes of mdse, 1 bale, Sherley, Woolfolk & Co.; 4 bxs cigars, D. H. Castleman; 1 half-barrel molasses, 1 half-barrel sugar, G. C. Shadburne; 1 deer, Dr. T. Satterwhite. For Cincinnati—24 hhds sugar, Wm. Glenn & Son. Discharged at Memphis 63 hhds sugar for Louisville, 200 hhds for Memphis. Evansville—126 hhds sugar, 172 barrels molasses, 16 crates, 10 casks wine. New Albany—51 hhds sugar, 40 casks soda ash, 148 bundles hides.

LEM. C. MALBON.

☞ For River Telegrams, see 1st or 4th page.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1871.

There is ready employment for all available capital, and there are many borrowers on the street; but first-class houses can find accommodations to a reasonable amount at their bank at 9 to 12 per cent; the street rates are 12 to 15, and occasionally 18 per cent. is paid.

EXCHANGE—The banks take New York exchange on deposit at par, and sell at par to 1-10 premium.

GOLD—Is firm, with an upward tendency; it opened at 110⅞, and closed at 111⅛.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, furnish the following quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	110⅞	111⅛
Silver halves and quarters	105½	
Silver dimes	103½	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Have shown but little life, and the changes in prices are small.

Morton, Galt & Co. quote:

Coupons, '81	109⅞@110⅛
" '62	108 @109
" '64	107⅞@108⅛
" '65	107⅞@108⅛
" new '65	106⅞@107⅛
" '67	106⅞@107⅞
" '68	107⅞@108⅛
10-40s	106⅞@107⅛
Currency 6s	109⅞@110⅛

The following table shows the course of Government bonds for the past three days:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	De.
Coupons, '81	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	..	..
" '62	108⅝	108⅝	109	⅜	..
" '64	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	..	..
" '65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	..	..
" '65 (new)	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	...	...
" '67	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	..	..
Coupons '68	107⅞	108⅛	108⅛	...	..
10-40 coupons	106⅞	107⅛	107⅛	⅛	..
Cy 6s	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	..	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.—Bonds are remarkably firm. City bonds are in demand, but scarce. Short-line railroad 7 per cent. form the chief feature of the bond trade. Consolidated mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Nashville railroad have changed hands to some extent, and Jeffersonville railroad first mortgage have also shown a little spirit. Stocks are not very active. There is a demand for Short-line preferred, but none on the market.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river. [Furnished by the Board of Trade]:

Articles.	Imports.	Exports
Apples, green, bbls	30	148
Bacon, tcs	152	38
Bacon, casks	198	257
Butter, pkgs	210	144
Barley, sacks	4	..
Bagging, pcs	257	140
Cotton, bales	4744	3338
Cotton yarns, bales	32	41
Coffee, bags	59	366
Cheese, bxs	1328	627
Candles, bxs	269	4332
Cement, bbls	..	334
Dried fruit, sks	34	20
Eggs, bbls & bxs	15	..
Flour, bbls	23	272
Feathers, sks	31	69
Hides, bdls	575	..
Hay, bales	42	48
Horses, head	..	19
Iron, pig, tons	..	10
Lard, tcs	78	55
Lard, kegs	370	516
Molasses, bbls	29	5
Mackerel, pkgs	..	4
Nails, kegs	114	178
Oil, bbls	404	355
Pork, bbls	..	10
Pork, pcs	1878	..
Potatoes, bbls	..	10
Rye, bags	..	20
Sugar, hhds	129	26
Sugar, bxs and bbls	6	66
Seeds, bgs	..	126
Tobacco, hhds	12	77
Tobacco, boxes	..	96
Whisky, bbls	1460	556
Wheat, sks	450	50
Wool, bags	..	2

The Markets.

ALCOHOL—The market rules firm, and we continue to quote at $1 90 per gallon in bbl lots.

APPLES—The market remains steady, and fair to prime qualities command $3 50 to $5 per bbl. Extra choice lots sell at $5 50@6 per bbl.

BROOMS—The market is largely supplied, and we quote at $1 75@4 per doz for common to fancy styles.

BAGGING—The demand is limited. Sales are chiefly in small lots on orders. Prices range from 25 to 27½c for flax and hemp bagging, manufacturers' and jobbers' prices, extreme figures being for time sales.

BATTING—The market is quiet and dull. Dealers quote extra at 21@22c; No. 1 at 20@21c, and No. 2 at 15@16c per lb.

BEESWAX—Receipts meet with ready sale at 27@28c per lb.

BAGS—There is very little inquiry for grain bags, and prices are weak at quotations, and we quote 2-bushel at 31½@32c; 2½-bushel at 42½@45c; 3-bushel at 50@52½c. Burlaps and gunnies are quiet.

BROOM CORN—Is steady, and sales are made in a small way at from $60 to 80 per ton.

BUTTER—Receipts are large with a fair demand, but prices are weak and declining. We quote country butter at 15 to 20c for common to choice in lots on arrival. Western Reserve butter is steady at 30@33c, and New York at 40@42c. We note sales of 2,000 lbs choice country at 20c.

BEANS—Prices are steady at $1 75@2 for common white, and $2 25@2 50 for prime navy beans.

BARK—Is steady, and tanners are paying from $50 to 60 per car load at depot.

CEMENT—Is unchanged and sales are made by manufacturers at $1 75@2 00 per bbl. Sales to-day include 334 bbls.

COAL—Prices are steady, and Pittsburg coal is selling at 18c per bush to the city.

COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAIN AND CANDLEWICK—The market is quiet. We quote: No. 500 yarns, 13½@16c; No. 600, 11½@13½; No. 700, 9½@12½; pound yarns, 30@32½c; carpet chain, 30@32½c, and candlewick, 30@32½c per lb.

CANDLES—Are in fair request and dealers are well supplied. We quote full-weight star candles at 16@17c; 12-oz at 12@13c, and 11-oz at 11½@12c; tallow candles at 12@13c.

CHEESE—There is a good demand for Ohio cheese reported, and prices rule steady. We quote Ohio factory at 15@16c; English dairy at 15½@16c; Tom Thumb at 24@25c, pineapple at 26@28c per pound.

CORN-MEAL—Prices are unchanged. We quote bolted meal at 60@65c per bushel, loose, and kiln-dried at $3 50@3 75 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Are quiet at $15@16 per bbl for cultivated.

COFFEE—Dealers report a good demand for the various grades of Rio coffee, and prices are fully maintained. Sales to-day include 100 bags Rio at 17@19c. We quote:

Fancy	20½@21½
Choice Rio	20 @20½
Prime Rio	19 @19½
Good Rio	18 @18½
Fair Rio	16 @17½
Laguayra	20 @21
Java	26 @28
Ceylon	20 @21

COTTON—The market ruled firm to-day, with a more active demand and we note sales of 72 bales low middling at 13⅜c. We quote:

Middling	13⅞
Low middling	13⅜
Good ordinary	12⅞
Ordinary	11

DRIED FRUIT—Prices rule steady, and peaches are in good demand at 10@11c per lb for halves, and 6@7c per lb for quarters. Apples are in light demand at 3½@4c.

EGGS—The market rules active, and sales are made on arrival at 24c per doz in lots. We note sale of 1,000 doz at quotations.

FLAXSEED—Is in fair demand at $1 70 per bushel.

FEATHERS—Are steady, and dealers are paying 68 to 70c per lb for good to prime lots.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Prices are quotably unchanged. We quote oranges at $15@18 per bbl; lemons at $9@10 per box; figs at 18@20c per lb; layer raisins $3 25@3 50 per box; Zante currants 14@15c per lb.

FLOUR—Stocks are ample including the full line of grades, and prices rule steady at quotations which have prevailed for some time past. We quote:

Fine	$4 00@4 25
Superfine	4 25@4 75
Extra	4 75@5 00
Extra family	5 25@5 50
A No. 1	5 75@6 25
Fancy	6 50@7 00
Rye flour	5 75

FISH—The market is steady, and we continue to quote mackerel No. 1, medium and large, at [illegible]. Pickled herring are steady at $3 50@5 50 per bbl. Sardines are steady at [illegible] for half and quarter boxes.

FURS AND PELTRIES—Prices are unchanged. Dealers are paying the following prices:

Prime Raccoon skins		[illegible]
" Mink	"	$3 00@3 00
" Opossum	"	5c
" Grey Fox	"	75c
" Wild Cat	"	20c
" Otter	"	$3 50@4 50
" Beaver	"	50c@$1
" Muskrat	"	15c
Deer,	" per lb	15@25c
Sheep,	" wool on	15@30c

GAME—Prices are steady. We quote quails on arrival at $1 25 per dozen; squirrels at $1 00 per dozen; dressed rabbits at $1 00 per dozen; grouse at $5 50@6 00 per doz; Mallard ducks $4@4 50 per doz; common $2 50 per dozen; wild turkeys $1@1 25 each; wild geese 50c each; venison 10c per lb for whole; pheasants, $3 00 per dozen.

GINSENG—Is in good demand, and we quote prices firm at 65@75c per lb.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat continue light, and prices are unchanged. We quote red at $1@1 10 for Nos. 1 and 2, and white $1 10@1 20 per bushel on arrival.

The demand for corn is almost entirely local, and ear corn is selling from wagon and store at 50@60c per bushel. We note sales 300 bushels shelled at 55c in bulk.

Oats are quotably unchanged, and we continue to quote at 40@42c in bulk on arrival, 45@47c in bulk from store and 50@55c per bushel, sacks included. Sales include 500 bushels in bulk at 45c; 500 do at 52c sacks included.

Rye is steady at 70c per bushel on arrival, and 75@80c per bushel from store.

There is a fair demand for barley and prices are steady. We quote No. 1 fall at $1@1 05 and No. 2 at 75@90c on arrival, and $1 10@1 15 for No. 1 from store and $1 for No. 2; No. 1 spring barley commands $1@1 10 from store and 90c@$1 on arrival; No. 2 90c@$1 from store and 75@80c on arrival.

Malt is steady. We quote fall malt at $1 10@1 25, Nos. 1 and 2 spring at 90c@$1 10. Canada at $1@1 15, rye malt at $1@1 10, and corn malt at $1 per bushel.

HAY—Is in fair local and shipping demand and the market is firm. Prices range from $19 50 to $21 per ton for the various grades of timothy from store and delivered on cars.

HIDES—Prices are steady. We quote dry flint at 17½c, and green salted at 9c per lb.

HOMINY AND GRITS—We quote at $4 50@4 75 per barrel, and grits at $5 50@5 75 per barrel.

HOGS—The market was a shade lower to-day, with lighter offerings. Medium to the best on the market were held at $6@6 65. The number killed to-day amounted to 400 head, bringing the total, as reported by the Board of Trade, up to 240,151 head.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are unchanged and sales are made 5½@6c per lb.

IRON AND STEEL—Dealers continue to quote: Bar iron at 3⅞@4½c for S. C. and C. C.; coopers' hoop at 5½@6c; sheet 5¾@6½c, and nail rod at 9@9½c. Horse shoes are quoted at $5 50@5 60 per dozen, and mule shoes at $6 50@7 00 per dozen. We quote steel at 12 to 25c per lb for German and American blister and cast. Steel plow slabs at 9@10c; steel plow wings at 9@10c. Iron slabs 6c; iron wings 6½c.

LEATHER—We quote oak sole at 31c.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Prices are steady and Virginia brands are selling at 68c@$1 15, and Kentucky and Missouri brands at 65@75c. Stocks are ample.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—The market is unchanged in every respect. We quote New Orleans at 68@75c in round and jobbing lots. Sirups range from 40c to $1 15, as to quality, and sorghum is steady at 45@55c.

NAILS—Prices are steady at $4@4 25 per keg for 10d to 40d.

OILS—Are in fair demand and steady. We quote linseed oil at 91@97c per gallon; No. 1 lard oil at $1 10@1 15; No. 2 at 90c@$1; coal oil at 23@25c.

OFFAL—We quote bran at $16@18 per ton; shorts $20@21; shipstuff and middlings at $23@30 per ton.

ONION SETS—We quote top sets at $2 50; red sets at $6, and white sets at $8 per bu.

PEANUTS—Are dull at 6c per lb in round lots.

POULTRY—Receipts are liberal. Dressed turkeys command 14@16c per lb; dressed chickens $3 50@4 per doz.

POTATOES—Are in fair supply and firm at $2@3 50 for peachblows, russets and neshannocks.

PROVISIONS—The market to-day was buoyant though not quotably higher. Sales include 35 casks shoulders at 7¾@7⅞c, 25 do clear rib sides at 10⅞@10⅞c, 16 do clear sides at 11@11⅛c. Bacon is steady. Sales include 15 casks clear rib sides at 11⅛c; clear sides are held at 12@12⅛c, shoulders at 9¾@10c; hams 15@17c for sugar-cured. Lard is steady. We note sales of 15 tcs prime leaf at 12½c, 20 do kegs at 14c. Mess pork is steady at $20 50@21 50, with light sales to-day at $20 50. Rump pork is steady at $15@16.

RICE—Is in ample supply, and we quote the various descriptions at 7 to 9c per lb.

STARCH—The market is quiet at 5½@6c per lb in round and jobbing lots.

SALT—We quote:

Large barrels at	$2 65
Small	2 10
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

SOAP—We quote German No. 1 at 7@8c; No. 2 at 6@6½c; rosin at 5½@6c.

SUGARS—Are in active demand, with light stocks of refined. New Orleans sugars are coming forward liberally, and we note sales to-day of 50 hhds at 11⅛@12⅛c. We quote:

Hard standard, crushed and granulated	15⅞@16
A's	14⅞@15
B's	14⅛@14⅞
Extra C	14 @14⅛
C's	13⅞@14⅛
C. Yellow	13 @14
Molasses sugars	9⅛@10⅛
Demerara	12⅞@13⅛
Porto Rico	10 @11⅛
Cuba	11 @13

SEEDS—Prices rule steady. Clover seed is also in good demand. We quote red clover at $7@7 25 for round and jobbing lots. Sapling clover is steady at $9@9 50. We quote Timothy, $6 25@6 50. Clean Kentucky blue grass, 1 25@1 35; extra clean, $1 75@2 00. Orchard grass, $1 75@2 00. Herds grass $1 25@1 40 per bu.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Prices are steady, and receipts find ready sale at 8@8½c for tallow and 6@6½c for grease.

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK—Prices rule steady, with a fair seasonable demand. We quote:

I. C. 10x14 charcoal, per box	$12 00
I. X. 10x14 charcoal, per box	15 00
Block tin, per lb	46c
Lead, per lb	9½c
Solder, per lb	30c

WOOL—The market is quiet and nominal. Receipts are light. We quote unwashed at 28@32c and tub-washed at from 45 to 50c per pound.

WHISKY—Is quiet, and dealers report the market almost bare. We quote at 86@87c tax paid.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market to-day was quiet, the offerings amounting to 3 hhds.

THE FARMERS' HOUSE sold 3 hhds: 1 hhd Tennesse lugs, $6 70; 2 hhds Warren county leaf 10, 7 90.

THE LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 7 hhds: 3 hhds Hart county new common leaf at $6 50, 6 80, 8 80; 2 hhds Clarksville lugs and common leaf at $5 95, 7 40; 2 hhds McLean county old lugs at $6 00, 6 20.

THE PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 6 hhds: 1 hhd Hardin county mean lugs at $4 60; 1 hhd Hardin county lugs at $6 10; 2 hhds Hardin county low leaf at $6 90, 7 [illegible]; 1 hhd Christian county old lugs at $6 90; 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf at $8 20.

THE PICKETT HOUSE sold 9 hhds: 1 hhd Henry county leaf at $10 50; 1 hhd Henry county lugs at $6 [illegible]; 2 hhds Taylor county leaf at $8 30, 7 30; 2 hhds Taylor county lugs at $5 65, 5 50; 1 hhd Larue county leaf at $6 60; 1 hhd Larue county lugs at $4 60; 1 hhd Hancock county old lugs at $5 80.

THE NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 6 hhds: 1 hhd Henry county new lugs, $6 30; 3 hhds Breckinridge county old redried leaf, $8 30 to $8 70; 1 hhd Clarksville new leaf, $8 40; 1 hhd Oldham county new lugs at $6.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Four trains daily.

Leave.		Arrive.
3:10 A.M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday)	11:20 P.M.
8:30 A.M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:15 P.M.
3:55 P.M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:30 P.M.
11:20 P.M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:25 A.M.
5:55 A.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:40 P.M.
3:30 P.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:55 A.M.
4:55 P.M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:05 A.M.

Round trip tickets to Covington and Cincinnati at reduced rates.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.

Leave.	Sundays excepted.	Arrive.
3:55 P.M.	Express (Daily)	11:00 A.M.
8:30 A.M.	Mixed Train (Daily)	6:40 P.M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

9 00 A.M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday)	10:50 P.M.
6:45 P.M.	No. 3 Memphis & N.O. Exp. (Daily.)	8:00 A.M.
12:30 A.M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:40 P.M.
8 25 A.M.	No. 13 Livingston Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:10 P.M.
3 30 P.M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	6:35 A.M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
8:35 A.M.	No. 13, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	8 15 A.M.
2:20 P.M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	1:40 P.M.
11 20 P.M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:55 P.M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P.M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
8:15 A.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:30 A.M.
3:15 P.M.	Cincinnati (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P.M.
5:10 P.M.	St. Louis (Daily)	8:45 P.M.
1:00 P.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Daily except Sunday)	10:45 P.M.

Sunday train 5:00 p. m. through to St. Louis and Cincinnati.

A special train for St. Louis leaves at 5:00 p. m. daily, and a special train for Cincinnati at 3:15 p. m. daily, except on Sundays, when it runs on the time of the St. Louis special.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Morning Mail Boat	2:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Evening Express	5:00 A.M.	4:00 P.M.
On Sunday		8:00 P.M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN. TICKETS TO THE EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH

my1 dtf

Mr. N. E. Scott, General Ticket Agent of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western railroad, is in the city stopping at the Galt House.

We were shown, yesterday, by Capt. John Kilkenny, agent of the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western railways, a very complete map just gotten out by the above road.

Capt. Fish Henry, formerly conductor of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, has been appointed Local Passenger Agent of the Louisville and Indianapolis line, with headquarters at the general ticket office, corner of Third and Main streets.

Mr. John T. Levi, agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, received the following dispatch from G. R. Blanchard, General Freight Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, dated Camden Station, Baltimore, January 9, 1871: "We crossed the Parkersburg bridge on Saturday with freight trains, clearing up all delayed freight, and the bridge will be formally opened for passenger travel to-morrow, Tuesday, the 10th inst."

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1871.

Notice to City Yearly Subscribers.

To avoid mistakes and complications, we find it necessary to transfer the entire delivery and collection for daily subscriptions in the city to the carriers. They will, hereafter, make all collections, and will alone be responsible for the delivery of the paper. Parties who do not wish to be annoyed by frequent calls from the carriers, can pay in advance at our counting-room for such length of time as they may elect, and for that time we will be responsible for the prompt delivery of the paper. Those who do not so pay will be called on by the carriers; but no bills for daily subscriptions in the city will hereafter be sent out or collected by this office. Those who do not wish to pay to the carrier must call and pay in advance at our counting-room, or they will not get the paper.

Congress Yesterday.

In the Senate a petition from citizens of Illinois was presented asking for an amendment to the Constitution recognising a Supreme Being. The Committee on Finance reported adversely to the bill to reduce taxation and for other purposes. The bill authorizing the President to accept the resignation of any U. S. Judge was reported from the Judiciary Committee and laid over. A bill to organize the Territory of Oklahoma and consolidate certain tribes of Indians under it was introduced. A joint resolution for the relief of settlers on public lands was introduced. Mr. Wilson presented a bill for the removal of political disabilities, which provides that all persons be relieved excepting those who left the Cabinet and Congress in 1860 and 1861, and such as held office on May 31, 1860, which was referred. Mr. Sawyer asked the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill to relieve certain persons therein named from legal and political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, but the matter went over with the expiration of the morning hour. The bill revising the laws relating to the mint and assay offices and coinage of the United States was passed. The consideration of Mr. Trumbull's joint resolution, prohibiting members of Congress from soliciting office of the President and heads of departments, was resumed. He proposed an amendment making a violation of this act a misdemeanor, and the person found guilty to pay a fine of one thousand dollars; a joint resolution authorising the President to appoint a joint committee to determine the claim for damages on the commerce of the United States by British privateers, was referred; a bill authorising the Secretary of War to construct a telegraph line to military posts on the Missouri river, referred; a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the Senate copies of all correspondence relative to the disposal of the Miami Indian reservation, or any part thereof, subsequent to 1865. The Dominican joint resolution was returned from the House, and a vote on the amendment fixed for to-day at 4 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House a remonstrance against woman's suffrage by three hundred and seven women of Ohio was presented. The consideration of the joint resolution for the appointment of a commission to Dominica was resumed and discussed at length. It was finally adopted, with an amendment declaring that the passage of the resolution should not be understood as committing the Government to the project of annexation. A bill providing for the hundredth anniversary of American Independence at Philadelphia in 1876 was passed. The committee reported in the contested election case from the Fourth Tennessee district, the majority for Mr. Tillman and the minority for Mr. Sheafe. At the request of Mr. Brooks, of New York, a committee was appointed to investigate charges preferred against him by H. J. Hastings in the New York Commercial Advertiser, and the House adjourned.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

WM. PARKER, charged with larceny, and Lucy Bell, for drunkenness, were registered on the jail slate last night.

TERRANCE GOFF, a countryman, stumbled over a goods box on Market street, near First, yesterday, and broke his leg.

POLICE-STATION No. 1 contained Sally Riley, Julia Holmes, Henry McCarl and Henry Fossing, charged with drunkenness, last night.

THE city is full of strangers from all parts of the country, who come to be in attendance upon the great sale of Government property at Jeffersonville to-day.

MR. JOHN C. NAUTS, the very obliging mail agent on the Lexington road, places us under daily indebtedness by the prompt delivery of our Frankfort budget.

PETER SMITH, arrested on a bail writ; Annie Cheatham, Wm. Nelson, and Jim Crawford, charged with drunkenness, were the inmates of police-station No. 2 last night.

HON. CLINTON GRIFFITH, of Daviess county, who has been ice bound and weather bound, passed through the city yesterday on his way to take his seat in the Legislature.

A YOUNG man named Burton staggered into the cellar of the new City Hall at the corner of Sixth and Jefferson streets last night. He was picked up slightly hurt about the head and back.

HON. WM. MCKEE FOX is in the city stopping at the Galt House. H. A. Chittenden, of New York; F. A. Leigh, of Boston; L. C. Hopkins, of Cincinnati, and Gen. J. T. Croxton were also there.

LARGE shipments of cotton from the South have been arriving in this city for several days, via the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The receipts yesterday are said to have been the largest ever known in this city.

THE child of a colored servant in the employ of Col. Harry Goose, on Walnut street, between Floyd and Preston streets, was so badly burned during night before last that death ensued yesterday. Its clothing took fire from a grate.

THE remains of Wm. E. Hughes, Esq., late junior partner in the firm of Harney & Hughes, proprietors of the Louisville Democrat, are to be brought to this city for burial. Due announcement of their arrival will be made in the newspapers.

DURING the suspension of navigation the postoffice authorities here are making every possible effort to send the mails for the river towns by the most accessible land routes. All letters and papers for points both above and below are promptly forwarded from the Louisville postoffice.

ON Monday last a big business was done in money orders at the postoffice here, a larger number having been received and paid than on any one day since the introduction of the system. The money order system is popular with the people and its rapid increase shows how generally it is appreciated.

A VAGABOND negro woman entered the residence of Mr. David Bell, on Chestnut, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, on a begging expedition and stole from a table in the dining-room a fine diamond ring belonging to Mrs. Bell, valued at $250. On the inside of the ring was engraved "David to Ella."

THE Chosen Friends Lodge, I. O. O. F., at their meeting last night, elected the following officers: A. W. Randolph, N. G.; J. B. Sarles, V. G.; W. B. Rogers, R. S.; F. S. Siegel, Jr., P. S.; James Hamilton, R. S. to N. G.; D. Webster, W.; Dr. J. S. Williams, Cond.; J. G. Bowman, I. G.; J. C. Reeves, R. S. S.; J. D. Little, L. S. S.

THE following officers of the Independent Sons of Honor, a benevolent society instituted among the colored people of this city in 1849, were installed at the Center-street church on Monday evening, Elder Worden Churchill officiating: President, John Owens; Vice President, Edw. Johnson; Secretary, Geo. Buckner; Assistant Secretary, J. W. Brock; Treasurer, Israel Smith; Pilot, Daniel Trice; Marshal, H. McKinney; Assistant Marshal, Wm. Talbott; Sentinel, Wm. Somers. The exercises were followed by a supper, given to the members at the residence of Mr. James Graves.

AMUSEMENTS.

Prestidigitation.

Prof. J. M. McAllister advertises six appearances at Masonic Temple, commencing on next Monday night, of sleight-of-hand performances.

Prof. Fowler.

Prof. O. S. Fowler lectures this afternoon and evening at the small hall in Masonic Temple. The first is devoted to ladies and the second to gentlemen.

Opera House.

Enoch Arden was repeated last night to a better house than the evening before. The audience was liberal in its applause, and the drama ran smoothly to the end. Enoch Arden will be repeated to-night.

Postponement of the Nilsson Concert.

A dispatch from J. C. Fryer, general agent of the Nilsson concerts, authorizes us to announce that the concert advertised for Saturday evening next is postponed. The dispatch is dated "Sherman House, Chicago, Jan. 10," and says that "M'lle Nilsson is indisposed at Springfield."

Weisiger Hall.

Mr. Gough delivered his lecture last evening upon Lights and Shadows of London Society in place of Facts and Fiction, as advertised. The house was in no way inferior in size or enthusiasm over that of the night previous, and testified at least to the favorable estimation in which the lecturer is held in this city. His subject for Thursday evening is "Peculiar People."

Masonic Temple.

Lingard had a small house last night—a smaller house than himself and the company engaged deserve. The latter is much better than that connected with him last year, and presented the two comedies of Delicate Ground and Little Toddlekins in a very creditable manner. This evening, with a selection from Lingard's sketches, the comedy of Who Speaks First, with "David Garrick" as afterpiece, will be produced.

Real Estate Bulletin for January.

Messrs. Morris, Southwick & Co., publishers of the Louisville Real Estate Bulletin, have issued with their January number of the Bulletin a supplement containing a handsome lithograph engraving of the great railroad bridge over the Ohio river. The view is from the Kentucky side of the river and embraces the entire length of the bridge with the towers at each end, piers, &c. As a work of art, it will bear critical inspection; and for correctness it is justly praised by all who have seen it. The supplement is an evidence of the enterprise and liberal policy which governs the publishers in conducting the Bulletin.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

Report of the Committee Appointed to Investigate Freight Discriminations.

Outline of Speeches by Messrs. A. O. Brannin, Albert Fink, N. Bloom, and Others.

A meeting of the Board of Trade was held yesterday agreeable to adjournment, and the attendance, though not as large as was expected, was nevertheless highly respectable in point of numbers, and the commercial and business standing of the gentlemen present. The meeting was called to order by J. J. Porter, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, who remarked that the special business before the meeting was to receive and dispose of the report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting to investigate complaints relative to freight discriminations against Louisville by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. At the previous meeting the committee had made their report, but, upon motion, it was referred back to the committee with instructions to visit the office of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and confer with the officers of the road with regard to the matters in controversy, and that the meeting was then ready to receive the report. To present the matter fully to the meeting the report read at the previous meeting was again read. It was as follows:

LOUISVILLE, January 4, 1870.

MR. PRESIDENT—The undersigned committee, appointed by your honorable Board to ascertain if any discrimination had been made against our city in the matter of freights, would state that they are not in possession of all the facts that can and will be obtained, but respectfully report herewith such as they have gathered up to this date.

Upon referring to the report of a committee similar to ours, appointed by you in 1869, and which report was submitted to, and adopted by, your Board on September 13, 1869, we find incorporated with it this resolution, passed by the Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, February 22, 1866, viz:

"Resolved, That the Superintendent be requested to make his rates of freight as nearly equal to all customers of the road as practicable; that freights taken at Cincinnati shall at all times be charged at least 10 cents per 100 lbs over and above the prices charged for same classes of freight from Louisville; 10 cents per barrel on flour, 20 cents per barrel on whisky, and other freights in like proportion."

In order to test, practically, the professions of the officers of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, that they made no discrimination against Louisville, one of our provision houses, on September 16, 1869, made a shipment of bacon from this city to Savannah, Georgia, at 90 cents railroad freight per 100 pounds, and paid 5 cents per 100 pounds drayage, making freight per 100 pounds from store to Savannah 95 cents.

On September 17, 1869, the same house shipped to same point, from Cincinnati, through Louisville, the same class of goods, and over the same route as the Louisville shipment of the 16th, at 88 cents per 100 pounds net, including drayage, making a difference of 7 cents per 100 pounds in favor of Cincinnati. The house making these shipments reported the facts, and presented their bills of lading as evidence to the Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, in session on the 18th proximo, and they were allowed a rebate of 10 cents per 100 pounds on the shipment of the 16th from this city, under the plea of a mistake having occurred in the Louisville rates. The same week the same mistake occurred with two other Louisville provision houses, and the error was discovered only through the vigilance of the shippers.

On October 14th, 1870, we find that from Cincinnati a shipment of potatoes (302 barrels) was made to New Orleans, through our city, via the L. & N. R. R. and connections, at 53c per 100 lbs. A barrel of potatoes weighs and is shipped at 175 lbs. Taking this weight as a guide, the freight to New Orleans would be 92¾c per barrel. It cost 2c per barrel to put the potatoes on board boat at Cincinnati. This made the entire cost from store 94¾c. But there was allowed to the Cincinnati shipper a rebate of 6c per barrel, which made net freight per barrel to New Orleans 88¾c. from Cincinnati. On October 15 (the day after), the same party had another shipment made, over same route and to same point, at the same rate. From this city was shipped for the same party (Oct. 8), to the same point and to the same consignee, 131 barrels of potatoes at 90c per barrel, railroad freight, and 6½c drayage per barrel, making 96½c freight per barrel, leaving a margin of nearly 8c per barrel in favor of Cincinnati rate.

October 18, 1870, another party here made a shipment of 105 barrels of potatoes to New Orleans via L. & N. R. R. and connections, at 90c per barrel and 6½c drayage, leaving same difference of nearly 8c per barrel in favor of Cincinnati.

The resolution above quoted of the Board of Directors of February 22, 1866, says emphatically to the superintendent of the L. & N. R. R., "that freight taken at Cincinnati shall at all times be charged at least 10c per 100 pounds over and above the price charged for the same class of freight from Louisville." The above shipments of potatoes were for barrels weighing 175 pounds each.

About this time, shipments of potatoes in regular produce barrels, smaller and lighter than regular potatoe barrels, were made from this place at 8c per barrel. We have no Cincinnati bills of lading of shipment of potatoes in the same kind of barrels.

On October 25, 1870, another shipment of potatoes was made from here to New Orleans, at same rate (96½c) as before mentioned. On Dec. 10, 1870, a shipment of meat was made from Cincinnati to Columbus, Georgia, at $1 06 per 100 pounds net freight, drayage included. Our rate from this city at that time to Columbus, Georgia, on the same class of goods was 98c freight, to which our merchants have to add 5c drayage, making $1 03 per 100 pounds, an advantage of but 3c per 100 pounds, or 30c per cask of 1,000 pounds in favor of Louisville over Cincinnati.

Does either the Mail Line Company or the Short Line Railroad Company carry freight from Cincinnati to this city at this rate of 3c per 100 lbs and then pay the drayage at Cincinnati?—for the Cincinnati rate includes drayage—and we do not consider at all the transfer of the freight through our city.

Turning to Chicago we find that a firm shipped from that city to Columbus, Georgia, on November 23d, 1870, meats through our city, and over the same route that our merchants ship, at $1 08, including drayage. On December 3d, 1870, the same parties shipped to the same point the same class of goods at the same rate, $1 08 net. According to this showing, the advantage of Louisville over Chicago is but 5c per 100 pounds, or 50c per cask of 1,000 pounds to that point, although the Chicago freight has more than 300 miles to travel than the freight shipped from Louisville, and the difference should be at least 20 to 25 cents in favor of Louisville.

The Green Line tariff rate, dated November 15, 1870, for Chicago, and Broker's letter of December 29, 1870, from the same city, give us rates on meat from Chicago through our city:

To Augusta, Georgia, $1 02 net; our rates 92c, 5c drayage, 97c.
Chicago to Savannah, 82c net; our rates 80c, 5c drayage, 85c.
Chicago to Macon, $1 15 net; our rates $1, 5c drayage, $1 05.
Chicago to Milledgeville, $1 02 net; our rates $1 01, 5c drayage, $1 06.
Chicago to Columbia, South Carolina, 99c net; our rates 80c, 5c drayage, 85c.
Chicago to Charleston, 82c net; our rates 80c, 5c drayage, 85c.
Chicago to Selma, Alabama, 90c net; our rates 80c, 5c drayage, 85c.

We also have a letter from the Superintendent's office at Augusta, Georgia, of the Georgia Railroad Company, dated December 28th, 1870, giving rates upon provisions from Western cities to Augusta, Georgia, viz:

St. Louis via Iron Mountain railroad, H. & N. & N. W. railroad, 84c net.
Louisville to Augusta, 92c.

To which our merchants have to add 5c per 100 pounds drayage, making 97c per 100 pounds, and making a difference of 13c on the same class of goods in favor of St. Louis over Louisville.

We also have circulars of St. Louis brokers and commission merchants of the 19th and 20th of December, 1870, quoting freights for provisions from St. Louis to points South. We extract a few and compare with rates from our city, viz:

St. Louis to Augusta, Georgia, 97c net; our rates, 92c, 5c drayage, 97c.
St. Louis to Macon, $1 10 net; our rates $1, 5c drayage, $1 05.
St. Louis to Atlanta, 89c net; our rates 80c, 5c drayage, 85c.
St. Louis to Montgomery, Alabama, 98c net; our rates 92c, 5c drayage, 97c.
St. Louis to Selma, 83c net; our rates 80c, 5c drayage, 85c.

We have quoted the letter of the Superintendent of the Georgia Railroad Company, telling us, under date of December 28th, that the rate from St. Louis to Augusta, Georgia, was 84c, and it is reasonable to suppose that the other rates to other points quoted, December 19th and 20th, were reduced in the same proportion by the 28th ult., as the rate to Augusta.

Taking into consideration the fact that we are so much nearer these points than St. Louis, Cincinnati or Chicago the difference in freight, when it occurs in favor of Louisville, is so slight, and in many instances less than our rate, that she gains no advantage whatever in this respect over her rivals, and, we think, we have conclusively shown by facts and figures that every inducement has been offered our competitors to gather where we have sown.

We have thus submitted the facts so far as we have received, and we respectfully submit this report for the action of the board.

A. O. BRANNIN,
GEO. W. WICKS,
D. B. HARRIS.

The following is the result of further investigation of the subject, which was made a part of the original report:

MR. PRESIDENT: The undersigned committee, in obedience to the resolution of your Honorable Board, passed on the 4th inst., called upon the Superintendent and General Freight Agent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad company, to examine into the facts of any discriminations in freights, if any, being made against Louisville, and beg leave to state that they were courteously received by the officers of the road, and invited to examine their books. This they did the evening of the 5th, upon the written invitation of Mr. Fink, the Superintendent of the road. The result of their investigation they now submit, and respectfully ask that it be received as a part of the original report. At this examination every member of the committee was present. Upon investigation, your committee found that the rates of freight showing discriminations against Louisville, as stated in the original report, were correct, except the three following, viz:

1st. The original report gave the Louisville rate on meats to Savannah at 80 cents. This rate was taken from the printed tariff of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad states that it was, in reality, but 72 cents.

2. The Louisville rates on meat to Charleston was given in same way at 80 cents. The superintendent of the L. & N. R. R. states that that rate also was but 72 cents.

3. The rate from St. Louis was given at 84 cents to Augusta. The authority for this rate was an employe in the office of the Superintendent of the Georgia Railroad at Augusta, Ga., and was written in response to an inquiry from a mercantile house asking for the rate. The Superintendent of L. & N. R. R. Company informs us the rate was really 97 cents. The employe must have been misled by an old tariff. The Superintendent of the L. & N. R. R. also states that the erroneous rates given from Louisville to Savannah and Charleston occurred in the same way. Admitting that they were errors, and occurred as stated, we do not consider them as important, anyway. In explanation of the points complained of in the original report we give the statements of both the General Superintendent and General Freight Agent of the L. & N. R. R. Company.

Concerning the shipment of meats from Louisville on September 16, 1869, in which the rate was altered from 80 to 90 cents at the depot, and of Cincinnati shipment of 17th of same month, they say that the rate was altered by a new clerk, not familiar with the latest charges and tariffs, and that the overcharge was promptly paid back to shipper, the 80-cent rate being all that the railroad claimed.

They admit that potatoes were shipped from Cincinnati to New Orleans at less rates than from Louisville, and as stated in original report, but state that these shipments were made (also through error) at 5th class rates, "Green Line" classification, when they should have been made at 4th class rates; and, as evidence, have given us copy of telegram from Mail Line Agent (C. G. Pearce, Esq.), at Cincinnati, dated January 5th, 1871, stating what they told us in explanation of it, and that the error was discovered too late to be corrected. Concerning the shipment of meats from Cincinnati of December 10, 1870, they admit the rate, as given in the original report, to be correct; thus, when our drayage is estimated, making the difference, as originally stated, in favor of Louisville but three cents per 100 pounds, or 30 cents per cask of 1,000 pounds, and, without estimating our drayage, a difference of but 5 cents per 100 lbs, or 50 cents per cask of 1,000 [illegible] of Louisville. In justice to Mr. Fink, General Superintendent of the L. and N. railroad, we would state, in this connection, that he views this difference of 5 cents per 100 lbs. in favor of Louisville, over Cincinnati, as carrying out, in spirit, the resolution of the Board of Directors of the L. and N. railroad, of February 22, 1866, and quoted in the foregoing report.

Concerning the small difference in freight rates between Chicago freight, passing through Louisville, and freight shipped from Louisville to points South, and the drayage thereon, they state:

First—The line from Chicago, through Louisville, has strong competitors in the Illinois Central railroad, and connecting lines.

Second—That roads south of the Ohio river cannot work as cheaply as roads north of the Ohio.

Third—That the roads at Chicago receive freights at the different packing and warehouses, and do their own loading, thus saving drayage to shipper. They claim that a difference of 10 cents per 100 lbs., in favor of Louisville over Chicago to all points South, is maintained in their freight rates.

We do not agree with Mr. Fink in his construction of the resolution of the Board of Directors of his road (heretofore quoted); i. e., that in making a difference of but five cents per 100 pounds on heavy freights in favor of Louisville over Cincinnati to points South, he carries out in letter, or even in spirit, the resolution; and we are sustained in our opinion by the report of a former committee, to this Board, appointed in 1869 to investigate the same matter, to which report we respectfully refer you. We quote from the resolution, as follows: "That freights taken at Cincinnati shall at *all* times be charged at least ten cents per 100 pounds over and above the prices charged for same classes of freights from Louisville." How a difference of five cents per 100 pounds on even *any* class of pound freights, can meet the spirit, much less the *letter*, of this resolution, we cannot see.

We think that we have shown that while Louisville (which has an advantage of 108 miles shorter communication to points south over Cincinnati) pays, in addition to her railroad freights a drayage of five cents per 100 pounds, through her merchants, the drayage at Cincinnati (which we understand to be three cents per 100 pounds) is paid by the freight lines and covered by the freight rate. But we get only the difference of 5 cents per 100 pounds, as already shown, while the resolution and official action of the Railroad Board of Directors, calls for 10 cents per 100 pounds, which, taking into consideration the relative geographical positions of Louisville and Cincinnati, is quite small.

But discarding the matter of drayage at Louisville, and considering the drayage at Cincinnati of 3 cents per 100 pounds paid by the lines, we get but a difference of 5 cents per 100 pounds in our favor, on these freights.

When we turn to Chicago, we take the statement of the officers of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, that in all cases, to points South, a difference of 10 cents is made in favor of Louisville, as true, but the 10 cents applies only when drayage here is not considered, but when we consider the drayage here, we get an advantage of but 5 cents per 100 pounds in freight South, over Chicago (because the roads at Chicago either pay the drayage or receive freight free of drayage), although, in distance, Louisville has 320 miles the advantage over Chicago to same points. The officers of the Louisville and Nashville railroad inform us that the proportion of the freight rate received by the road from Chicago to Louisville, on freights destined for the South, via Louisville from Chicago, is but 20 cents per 100 pounds for the 320 miles between the two cities, while the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company receives as her proportion from Louisville to Nashville, her entire length of 185 miles, 26 to 28 cents per 100 pounds.

When we consider St. Louis we find that, notwithstanding we are many miles nearer our Southern markets, we do not get the benefit of our geographical position in rates of freight. Referring to the rates of freight from St. Louis given in our original report as noted, we find that drayage is charged on meats, but flour is received free of drayage. In the opinion of your committee it is impossible for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company to protect the interests of Louisville, or even the interest of its own stockholders so long as it shall remain simply a local road between Louisville and Nashville, and between Louisville and the State line, in the direction of Memphis, having little or no influence with connecting roads in the South, and being compelled to submit to their dictation in freight tariffs. It is not within the province of your committee to criticise the past management of the road, which has resulted in the loss of the golden opportunity to secure, with a small expenditure, a controlling influence in its Southern connections. But we take the liberty of expressing the hope that this community and the stockholders will sustain the present, or any future management, in every effort to extend the area of its influence.

Respectfully submitting this report, your committee ask to be discharged.

A. O. BRANNIN,
GEO. W. WICKS,
D. B. HARRIS,
WALTER S. BARTLEY,
S. M. LEMONT.

On motion, the report was received and the committee discharged.

Thos. J. Martin, Esq., moved that the report be placed in the hands of the Directors of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, for the purpose of a thorough investigation of all the facts, and that such action may be taken as is demanded by the exigencies of the case.

H. Verhoeff, Esq., moved that the report be adopted.

Jno. Borien, Esq., offered a resolution to the effect that the officers of the Louisville and Nashville railroad had not complied with the letter or spirit of the resolution, protecting the commerce of Louisville by the tariff of charges, and that Louisville's trade had thereby been seriously injured.

Pending action upon the resolutions, Albert Fink, Esq., General Superintendent, addressed the meeting. Mr. Fink holds a deservedly high rank as a railroad man. That he is fully competent to the important trusts confided to him, is conceded. Mr. Fink is not an orator, and is not, we conclude, accustomed to addressing public assemblies. That he is a plain, straightforward business man, however, is evident. He speaks very much to the point, has little if any circumlocution in his argument, and it is not difficult to understand what he means. He remarked in the commencement that the commercial community of Louisville seemed to be laboring under the erroneous idea that the Louisville and Nashville railroad was managed by men who were hostile to their interests. Nothing could be more preposterous; on the contrary, the Louisville and Nashville railroad had done all in its power to foster and protect the business interest of this city. The road is controlled by citizens of Louisville, whose interest in the growth and prosperity of the city is equal to that of any member of the Board of Trade.

With regard to the resolution embodied in the report relative to discriminations in favor of Louisville, there was, in his opinion, a misapprehension of its meaning by the committee and by merchants generally. As General Superintendent of the road, his interpretation of the resolution had been in strict consonance with that of the Board of Directors of the road; if it was otherwise, he had not been informed of it. The instances of violation of the resolution, it had been stated and shown, were mistakes, and in some instances at least the errors had been satisfactorily corrected. These mistakes are of a class that might easily occur, and that do frequently occur, but with the Louisville and Nashville railroad they were of too small importance and altogether too infrequent to warrant the importance that gentlemen seemed disposed to attach to them. If his idea of the resolution was incorrect, it was the province of the directors of the road to give it a different interpretation, which must be the law in the case, and which would be faithfully executed.

Mr. Fink stated very fully the various difficulties which surround the situation, and which prevent the Louisville and Nashville railroad from doing all that they desire for the benefit of Louisville. He showed that while last year the road transported 128,000,000 pounds of Louisville freight, it transported only 38,000,000 pounds of Cincinnati freight; and from this he argued that by placing the rates higher it would lessen the amount carried, be of no benefit to Louisville, but a serious injury to the income of the road, while indirectly it would injure Louisville. The great difficulty in the way of solving the freight tariff problem to points South after all grew out of the fact that the Louisville and Nashville railroad is not able to influence, to any great extent, the policy of the Southern roads with which it connects, and the formidableness of this difficulty it would be folly to ignore; but the officers of the road are assiduously engaged upon the task, and have obtained some concessions, and are hopeful of securing still further advantages.

In response to an inquiry made by John B. McFarren, Esq., with regard to what could be done to secure for Louisville such transportation facilities as would secure for her the advantages of her geographical position, Mr. Fink said, the completion of the Decatur and Montgomery railroad would contribute immensely to that object, and that $500,000 would do it, and in this connection Mr. Fink remarked that the completion of the Knoxville branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad would still further aid in solving the problem. These two enterprises could be accomplished by an expenditure of $3,000,000, and if the city of Louisville had money to spare he would suggest its expenditure upon the enterprises named, in preference to some other enterprises mentioned, and now being agitated. Mr. Fink very promptly answered such questions as were put to him, and it was quite evident that his remarks were not only well received, but had the effect of modifying, to a considerable extent, conclusions that had been formed upon the subjects under discussion.

After Mr. Fink took his seat A. O. Brannin, Esq., addressed the meeting in his usual forcible and felicitous style. It was evident that the committee appointed by the Board of Trade to investigate the complaints of freight discriminations, felt no little embarrassment by insinuations that motives other than those brought out in the report had influenced their action. Such insinuations, to put the case very mildly, were entirely gratuitous, and were promptly and emphatically rebuked by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Brannin. This, however, was hardly necessary. The high reputation of the gentlemen composing the committee for integrity was, to the merchants of Louisville and citizens generally, a sufficient guarantee that any interest committed to them would be investigated upon its merits, and the fullest justice done to all parties; and the report of the committee is ample justification of the action of the Board of Trade, and a triumphant vindication of the motives of the gentlemen who composed the committee.

That the complaints are well founded is shown by the fact that the discriminations complained of, in some instances at least, did occur, and this admission on the part of the railroad officials warrants the action that has been taken in the premises. Mr. Brannin stated very distinctly that the officers and directors of the Louisville and Nashville railroad were gentlemen of undoubted honor, gentlemen in whom the community reposed unqualified confidence. He had at no time intimated anything to the contrary, nor had the gentlemen composing the committee with whom he had acted in this investigation. There were no personal issues and there could be none. The question involved was the commerce of Louisville, a question in which the officers and directors of the Louisville and Nashville railroad were as vitally identified as the committee or any member of the Board of Trade. In discussing the question there were no private ends, aims, or ambitions to subserve. The interests involved demand careful investigation. The remedies for the evils complained of, if within reach, must be applied. There were two points to which Mr. Brannin said he wished to call attention, and one was, that neither the letter nor the spirit of the resolution which gave Louisville 10c per 100 lbs advantage in the freight tariff of the Louisville and Nashville railroad had been lived up to, and, as a natural consequence, Louisville had been deprived of the advantages growing out of her near proximity to Southern markets. Not only was this the case, but this investigation develops the fact that, in placing Louisville on an equality with cities several hundred miles more remote from these markets, the L. & N. R. R. is [illegible] powerless. Under these circumstances, it behooves the business men of Louisville to arouse themselves to a proper appreciation of the situation. If the L. & N. R. R., in which Louisville has $1,000,000 interest, cannot place the commerce of the city in a position to compete with cities hundreds of miles more remote from the Southern markets, the merchandise of which passes directly through the city and over the L. & N. R. R., then the time has fully arrived when the merchants of Louisville must devise some means by which they can secure their legitimate advantages.

The allusion to the projected Louisville and Chattanooga road by Mr. Fink was unfortunate in this discussion. The project, whether wise or not, had nothing whatever to do with the report of the committee; but it was possible that the building of that road might be regarded as the means of removing the difficulties complained of, and which do exist. One thing was certain, something must be done, and a remedy for the present vexations and embarrassing state of affairs applied. If the Louisville and Chattanooga contemplated road would accomplish it, let it be built. If the completion of the Decatur and Montgomery railroad and the road to Knoxville will further aid this matter, let them be built. The time had arrived for action. Louisville felt its importance, and would certainly find a remedy for the evils complained of.

R. A. Robinson, Esq., one of the directors of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, remarked that he had a large interest in Louisville, and, as an officer of the road, could not be induced to favor a policy which would result to the injury of Louisville. On the contrary, the directors of the road had studiously endeavored to favor Louisville to the fullest extent in their power; but, while they owed much to Louisville, there were other parties who had rights that must be considered and protected. The Louisville and Nashville railroad had waited for favorable legislation in the State of Tennessee to enable it to perfect its plans for Southern connections, and matters are now taking a favorable shape for the consummation of them. Mr. Robinson felt assured that the Louisville and Nashville railroad would act wisely, liberally, and prudently upon all the matters under discussion.

A. Brandeis, Esq., expressed the fullest confidence in the integrity of the officers of the road, but thought the whole difficulty grew out of a misunderstanding as to what the resolution passed by the directors of the road really meant. He would, therefore, move that the directors of the Louisville and Nashville railroad frame another resolution which should give Louisville shippers the advantages claimed by the letter and spirit of the resolution referred to in the report of the committee, and which has been discussed in this meeting.

Thomas J. Martin, Esq., one of the directors of the road, said there were no diverse interests and no reasons for antagonisms. As one of the directors of the Louisville and Nashville railroad for the past twelve months, he could bear witness that there had been no design to inflict upon the commerce of Louisville the slightest disadvantage. The policy of the road had been characterized by liberality and a proper regard for all parties. He had asked that the report of the committee be referred to the officers of the road for the purpose of such action as the interests of the city demanded.

The motion of Mr. Verhoeff was unanimously carried and the report adopted.

Mr. Borien withdrew his resolution.

The motion of Mr. Martin was adopted, and a copy of the report was ordered to be placed in the hands of the officers of the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

THE TIGER.

A Confiding Individual Trusts a Disciple of the Nimble Art with $50, Who Goes Back on Him for the Amount—A Fight to Recover the Money.

A PUT-UP GAME.

Benjamin Wells, a citizen of this city since the war and formerly of Spencer county, has put his faith in—not princes—but sharpers, and now mourns over the fallacy of such trust. He states that on Monday night he was in the haunt of the tiger known as No. 80, on Fifth, between Main and Market streets, but had not played during the evening. Henry Johnson, a dealer at 159, on Market, between Fourth and Fifth, approached him and offered, if he would furnish the funds, to play on his own account, agreeing in case of success to divide the profits, and in that of failure to stand half the loss. Wells, probably thinking that Johnson, knowing the ropes, would be apt to win, gave him $50 on that agreement. Johnson lost the whole amount, and then asked Wells to accompany him to his place of business—159—where he would get for him the $25, his share of the loss. The two went together to No. 159, with this object in view; but, as he entered the door, Wells says that Andrew Granger, another dealer at this place, ordered him out of the room, wholly without provocation on his part. He refused to leave and advanced further within the room, when Granger rushed at him and struck him on the face with a chair, inflicting a slight wound. He made fight, but Johnson and one John Hubbard came between them and prevented further disturbance. As he showed fight Granger and Galbright, another dealer, drew their pistols, but he was bustled out before a shot was fired. Yesterday afternoon he brought suit against these two parties for assault and battery, and the case is set for this morning. This is the statement he makes and the facts will probably be brought out at the trial to-day. He says, too, that gambling at this place is all a put-up game, and that "there is no honor among them." He had often lost money at No. 159, but had never made any trouble about it, and there was no reason for the attack upon him. Probably a disgraceful affair this, all around, and, if guilty, a salutary example should be made of the parties. Gambling is carried on almost openly in this city, in spite of adverse law, and, if checked at all, it must be by taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by such cases as this.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Majority and Minority Reports in Regard to the Southern School History.

At a called meeting of the School Board at their rooms last night eighteen members were present, President Morris in the chair. It was ordered that the report of the Committee on Examination and Course of Study should be read. The majority report, signed by Messrs. Smith, Yandell, and Troxall, was to the effect that it would be inadvisable to grant the petition of any scholar to be exempted from the study of any branch adopted in the school; that such exemption would be subversive of discipline, and that the books and courses of study already adopted should be adhered to. The minority report, signed by Messrs. Drysdale and Speed, was in favor of granting the petition of Dr. Griffiths that his son should be allowed to discontinue the study of the Southern School History, and that in all the intermediate schools the study of history should be abolished altogether for the remainder of the scholastic year. A very animated debate ensued, Major Kinney taking strong ground against the majority and in favor of the minority report, and Dr. D. W. Yandell recommending the adoption of the majority report. The report was put to the Board and the committee sustained. Major Kinney then presented a petition praying that scholars unwilling to study history should be excused, which was defeated. The petition of Miss Poole, referred to the Committee on Grievances, was read and the adverse report of the majority sustained. The Board, on motion, adjourned to Feb. 1.

A Singular Incident.

A mysterious affair occurred in Jeffersonville, at Mathews' livery stable, on Market street, between Spring and Wall streets, Monday afternoon, which yet remains unexplained. A man, well dressed, called upon Mr. Mathews to know the price of hack-hire to Charlestown. He was informed that eight dollars would be the fare. The stranger immediately produced the money, and, at the same time, displayed considerable other money. The horses were harnessed and hitched, when Mathews inquired for his passenger. The stranger replied by placing two small packages in the hack, and told the driver to drive out to the Jeffersonville depot, and he would meet him there. Mathews did so. The stranger remained behind, and told one of the hostlers in the stable that he had paid the hack-hire of two spirits to Charlestown, and then left, since which time nothing more has been heard of the mysterious man. Mathews remained at the depot, waiting, some time, but no passengers came, until, tired of waiting, he returned to his stable, greatly mystified at such strange conduct. The packages remain in Mathews' stable, but no one has been found with sufficient temerity to open them. There seems to be but one plausible way of explaining the matter, and that is, that the man was crazy. The persons about the stable say the man was perfectly sane.

Masonic Election.

At the annual conclave of DeMolay Commandery No. 12, Knights Templar, held last night at the Asylum, Masonic Temple, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Eminent Sir Jas. A. Beattie, Commander; Sir William Ryan, Generalissimo; Sir A. H. Gardner, Captain General; Sir R. B. Caldwell, Prelate; Sir Duane Austin, Senior Warden; Sir Wm. J. Duncan, Junior Warden; Sir Wm. Cromey, Treasurer; Sir J. M. S. McCorkle, Recorder; Sir J. H. Cochnower, Standard Bearer; Sir J. R. Walton, Sword Bearer; Sir Edwin G. Hall, Warden; Sir H. Hudson, Captain of Guard.

City Court Collections.

The following statement shows the amount of money collected by capias profine in the City Court from the beginning of Judge Price's term, September 5, 1870, to December 31st, 1870:

Paid City Treasurer, 70 per cent., $2,870 75.
Paid Prosecuting Attorney, 30 per cent., $1,482.
Paid Trustee jury fund, $588. Total, $4,940 75.

CITY BUSINESS.

A Pleasant Surprise.

A very pleasant surprise party was held in the parlors of the National Hotel last night. Col. A. W. Johnson, Superintendent of the Central Passenger railway, was invited there to see a friend, and was surprised to find a room full of them. He was still further surprised when Wm. J. Garrety stepped forward, on behalf of the employes of the road, and, in appreciative terms, presented him with an elegant gold-headed cane. The surprise was, indeed, a complete one, and the Colonel blushed like a school-girl while Hon. J. Fry Lawrence made the response.

NARROW GAUGE.

The New Feature in Railroad Enterprise—Cheap Construction, Cheap Transportation.

GEN. BOYLE'S LETTER.

More than two years ago we published an elaborate letter from Gen. Boyle, addressed to Mr. John Burks, of this county, on the subject of "Light Narrow-Gauge Railways." At the time, we stated that the letter had the merit of originality. The ideas advanced were put forth with force and plausibility, and we inclined to the opinion that they would play an important part in local railway practice. Since the date of that publication, in 1868, the subject of the "narrow-gauge railway" has attracted a good deal of attention in this country and much more in Europe. We have taken occasion to republish several articles in our columns on this subject. Not long since we gave the substance of the annual report of the Festiniog railroad, of the gauge of two feet two inches, showing a net earning, we believe, of over thirty per cent. per annum on its cost. Their cheapness of construction and their adaptability to a large traffic for freights and passengers have excited much interest and drawn attention to them.

The Canadians have projected, and we believe have in process of construction, two narrow-gauge railroads from the city of Toronto—the "Toronto and Nipissing railroad," and the "Toronto, Grey, and Bruce railway," each of the gauge of three feet six inches. In the mining districts of Pennsylvania roads into and from the mines are being laid with regular T rails on the narrow gauge and operated by narrow-gauge locomotives. M. Baird & Co., of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, have built quite a number of these small engines, which are now in successful use on the mineral roads.

The subject of narrow gauge railroads is increasing in interest and importance. We publish the following letter from Gen. Boyle containing the leading points in the letter published by us two years ago. Gen. B. promises to follow it with other letters on the same subject, containing interesting facts in regard to these useful railways, and showing their practicability and adaptability to several projected railroads in our State, and which cannot be built for lack of resources of the usual five-feet gauge. As we said in publishing the first letter on this subject, we again say "we commend it not only as a feature of large speculative interest, but also as a matter of very direct and positive local interest." We commend the letter to particular perusal, as of much suggestive value:

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10, 1871.

In a letter dated Oct. 20, 1868, addressed by me to my friend Mr. John Burks, published in the Journal of that date, I undertook to discuss the practicability and value of narrow-gauge railroads, and furnished some facts of interest to persons expecting to engage in railroad building to develop the sections of country in which they reside. Having been called on frequently for copies of the letter, or for a statement of the leading facts recited in that letter, I beg space in the columns of your valuable paper to reproduce the leading features of that letter and to follow it with others demonstrating the adaptability of the narrow gauge to railroads in Kentucky and to some projected for construction on the broad or five feet-gauge.

It must be borne in mind that, in this discussion, I do not advocate the narrow gauge to the exclusion of the broad gauge, or that I propose to substitute it for the broad gauge in cases of through roads, intended for a great traffic in freights and passengers. The narrow gauge is to be resorted to as feeders for the great trunk roads and of cities, where its capacity is ample to do the business of the country through which it is built, and where, from its location to the trunk lines, the character of the country and the limited means to construct railroads, the broad gauge is not practicable. Where it is contemplated to supply the deficiency of railroad facilities and secure cheap transportation through a rich section of country now without such facilities, and connect directly with the great commercial metropolis of the State, I feel convinced it is the interest of all concerned to adopt the narrow-gauge railway system. The reasons for this opinion will appear from the facts and statements now submitted.

NARROW GAUGE NOT A NOVEL IDEA.

This narrow gauge is not a novel experiment. Its practicability has been demonstrated by years of use and successful operation. Railroads, of the width of three feet six inches between the rails, have been built and worked successfully for a number of years in Norway, Sweden, Australia, and, I believe, in Hungary and Italy, and are now projected in the Canadian Dominion. The statements herein made are based on information derived from eminent engineers who have built and operated railroads on this system for a number of years, and the facts stated are not theories but deductions from accomplished results and actual experience.

Mr. C. Pihl, Chief Engineer of the Norwegian Government, first inaugurated the light narrow-gauge railway system, but it was not until after an active agitation and discussion, for two years, that the Norwegian Parliament consented to try the experiment, which has given such satisfaction, for eight years, that that government will not build any other kind of local railroads.

Besides Norway, the governments of Sweden and Queensland have constructed their railroads on this system, and the governments of Russia and Italy sent special commissioners to examine the economical system, with a view to its adoption, and I believe it has been partially used in Hungary and Italy, and its adoption is now earnestly urged in Canada.

ADVANTAGES OF NARROW GAUGE.

The chief advantages of the light narrow-gauge system of railroads are: 1. Cheapness of construction. 2. Reduction of cost of maintenance and expenses of operation. 3. Ampleness of capacity for the largest local traffic. 4. Attainment of speed and safety equal to that of the broad gauge on local roads.

CHEAPNESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

It is believed that a road can be built of the gauge of three feet six inches for one-half of what it will cost to build it on the usual gauge of five feet.

The great reduction in cost results from the adaptation of the narrow gauge to the earth surface by short curves, avoiding cuts and fills, and, having less traction, can overcome heavier gradients. The road bed in cuts and fills and at surface grades is much narrower. The ties are three feet less in length than used on broad gauge roads. The heft of iron is fifty per cent. less than that used on the broad gauge, the rails used on the narrow gauge weighing from thirty pounds to thirty-eight pounds per linear yard. There is necessarily a reduction of the width of cuttings and embankments, and where the embankments are narrower and lower the culverts are shorter and bridge abutments of less hight and width, and, the engines and trains being lighter, the bridge superstructure is less costly.

In Queensland, where they have 200 miles in operation and 250 miles in progress of construction, Mr. Fitzgibbon, chief engineer of the government, says in his report: "It was found, on a calculation of the quantities of work, that the cost of the line, with four feet eight and a half inches gauge, would exceed that of the three feet six inches gauge by more than threefold."

Major Adelskold, Swedish royal engineer, who has constructed several of these railways, says: "Their principal advantage is their original cost, which is so considerably below that of the broad-gauge (four feet eight and a half inches) gauge both here and in Norway."

Concurrent with this testimony are the statements and opinions of Mr. C. Pihl, Sir Charles Fox, Mr. Shanly and other eminent engineers. Sir Charles Fox estimates the cost of a road three feet six inches gauge, in this country, at £3,000, which is $15,000 per mile.

I submit for consideration a proximate estimate of the cost of one mile of road of the gauge of three feet six inches:

ESTIMATED COST PER MILE.

Graduation and masonry	$ 6,000 00
56 tons of rails at $80 per ton	4,480 00
3,000 ties 5½ feet and 8 inches by 6	600 00
Fish plates, bolts and spikes	500 00
Track-laying	400 00
Ballast	1,000 00
Total	$12,980 00

Of course this is given as a mere approximation, as no estimate can be accurate until the engineer puts it to the test of his instruments. Nevertheless, it is believed to approach very nearly the cost, exclusive of bridging and right of way.

REDUCTION OF EXPENSE OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

As to cost of maintenance and operation of the three feet six inches gauge, it is evident it must be less than the ordinary gauge, if for no other reason than that the perishable parts are less expensive to replace.

Major Adelskold says: "The working expenses have also been considerably lower, partly because the resistance on the curves with the same speed diminishes in proportion with the gauge; partly also because the dead weight of the carriages comparatively diminishes with the gauge, and finally, the lighter locomotives on a narrow gauge line do not wear out the rails so easily as a heavier engine "on a broader gauge.""

Mr. Robert Mallett, C. E., says that, in proportion as the gauge "was reduced, both the first cost and working expenses would be diminished."

CAPACITY FOR BUSINESS.

As to the train capacity of the three feet six inches gauge road, Mr. Fitzgibbon estimates the capacity of the Queensland railway at 400 tons of goods, and 800 passengers per day of twelve hours, equal to about 146,000 trains per year, and by running night trains this estimate may be doubled.

Major Adelskold estimates the capacity of one of the Swedish lines at 100,000 passengers and 150,000 tons per annum.

Sir Charles Fox says the locomotives are capable of drawing with ease, trains weighing 150 tons gross, equal to 85 tons net, up gradients of 1 to 100, with curves of 330 feet radius, at a speed of 20 miles per hour.

SPEED AND SAFETY.

Now, as to speed and safety. Mr. J. C. Boyd, of New Brunswick, says: "As the center of gravity is lowered, and the engines and cars are constructed with an angle of stability which is nearly the same on either gauge, the absolute safety must be quite as great on the three feet six inches lines as on the four feet eight and a half inches, or the five feet six inches lines."

The railroads in Kentucky, and throughout the United States, ordinarily have a speed for express trains of twenty-five to thirty miles per hour, and for freight and mixed trains of twelve to twenty miles per hour.

On the Queensland railway, three feet six inch gauge, the rate of speed is from twenty to thirty miles per hour.

On the Swedish lines the speed for mixed trains is sixteen miles per hour.

Mr. Chas. Douglass Fox, in his report on the Norwegian railways, says: "The train on which I was consisted of six carriages (or cars) and a brake-van, and we ran with great ease and perfect steadiness, at the rate of thirty-two miles per hour; the ordinary working speed does not, however, exceed fifteen miles per hour, including stoppages."

Speaking of another line he says: "The train with which I came consisted of six goods-wagons full, one empty, one cattle-wagon full, four passenger-carriages nearly full, and the brake-van, or an aggregate gross load of 118 tons, which we ran with at sometimes thirty miles per hour with perfect ease; nothing can exceed the steadiness of both engines and carriages."

Mr. C. Pihl, in a letter to Mr. Zerah Colburn, dated the 7th of March, 1867, says: "The regular trains are run here at fourteen miles an hour, including stoppages, or sixteen to twenty miles between stations, the very same speed at which the mixed trains run on the four feet eight and a half inch gauge here. As to the safety of fast running, engines and carriages appear to run as safely and steadily at thirty miles an hour on the three feet six inch gauge as on the four feet eight and a half inch, and I have run the very engine illustrated in your journal of the 21st of December last at upwards of forty miles an hour with as much feeling of ease and security as I have felt when running any engine on a broader gauge."

I think, sir, I have demonstrated by the highest authority on this subject—first, the great cheapness of the light narrow-gauge railway; second, the great cheapness of maintaining and operating the three feet six inch gauge; third, its capacity for a large traffic; and fourth, its speed and safety, as equal to broader gauges.

The cheapest road to the best market, a road capable of doing the business of the country through which it passes, and to do it with speed and safety, is what the farmers and people generally want; and, having found it, it is their interest to adopt it, and urge forward its construction.

If it meets your approval, I will, through the columns of your paper, submit a further statement of facts on this subject, and demonstrate the practical utility of the "narrow-gauge railroad," and its adaptability to projected lines in our State.

J. T. BOYLE.

CITY FEATURES.

☞ It is not as widely known among business men as it should be that the most impregnable crypt for securing valuables from depredation or from loss by fire or thunderbolt is that manufactured and sold in this city by Hall's Safe and Lock Company. But the burglars know it. Read the testimony of one of the most expert as published in this paper.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement inserted in our last column—wanted—by Dr. Ch. Saffray, from Paris, Professor in the Louisville Medical College.

Loco Collars. New styles of our own manufacture at the Universal Exposition, 69 Fourth street. Our mammoth catalogue sent free to any address.

☞ Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

Avert the Evil. If mothers would give Mrs. Whitcomb's Sirup to their children when sick, mortality would be less among them. It costs only 25 cents.

☞ Skates of all kinds at Speckman & Dix's, No. 70 Fourth street.

$5,000. If you want a chance to make five thousand dollars, go to James T. Lanham's, 105 Third street, between Market and Jefferson streets, and buy a pound of premium tea. Price $3, $2 50 and $3, ticket included.

☞ Bengal razors at Speckman & Dix's, No 70 Fourth street.

Hear What an Old Citizen Says.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, May 5, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH: I have been for many years afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and spine. Whilst living in Cincinnati I tried everything I saw advertised that I thought might be of service to me; consulted the best physicians of the city, but all to no purpose. I was advised to try your Buchu and Pareira Brava. I took one bottle, and since coming to Louisville have taken only one more, and am pleased to inform you that I am now entirely relieved. I believe your Buchu and Pareira Brava to be the best medicine made for the cure of kidney diseases, etc.

Yours, etc., HUGH G. ISLER.

THE CHANCERY COURT.

F. W. Merz vs. the City of Louisville, the County and Levy Court of Jefferson County, and Jefferson County.

THE JAIL CONTRACT.

An important suit was instituted in the Chancery Court, wherein F. W. Merz sues for a balance of $19,667 06 due on contract for iron work on the city and county jail, which was suspended by order of the Mayor and General Council.

Plaintiff states that by authority of law, and the provisions of several acts of the General Assembly of Kentucky, from February 4, 1867, to March 9, 1869, inclusive, the city of Louisville and the county of Jefferson were duly authorized to erect a new jail in Louisville for the joint use of the city and county and at their joint expense; and the city and county were fully authorized through their respective authorities, to-wit, the Mayor and General Council, and the County and Levy Court, to contract for the erection of said jail, and to provide for and raise by the issue of bonds, to wit, by the city, not exceeding in amount $150,000, and by the county, not exceeding in amount $25,000, an ample fund to defray the expense; the cost to the city and county to be in such proportion as the city and county may fix and contract between them. That the city and county adopted the plan and specifications of Bradshaw, Vogdes & Co. as the plan for the erection of the jail, and adopted the proposals and bids of divers persons for labor and materials, and entered into contracts with said persons upon the basis of said bids and proposals. And accordingly, on the 23d June, 1868, the city and county contracted with the plaintiff (with T. Reedhar, his surety), whereby the plaintiff bound himself to execute and furnish complete all the iron work required in the erection of said jail, according to the said plans and specifications, for the sum of $74,750.

The plaintiff sets out the substance of the contract between himself and the city and county, by which he (plaintiff) agrees to do all the iron work necessary in the erection of the jail, furnishing the material, &c., according to the said plan, and in consideration of the said sum. The work was to be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible consistent with durability and safety, under the supervision of Bradshaw, Vogdes & Co., architects, who shall have the power to reject any work or material not in accordance with the drawing and specifications, and shall also have the power to cause other and more suitable material or work to be substituted at the expense of the plaintiff. It was further agreed that if the city and county should at any time during the progress of the work desire any changes in either the quantity or quality of the same, such changes should not vitiate the contract, but the value of such changes must be first ascertained and fixed, and the amount added to or deducted from the contract, as the case might be, the city and county agreeing to pay plaintiff their respective proportions of the said sum of $74,750, on the certificate of the architects that they were satisfied with the work. But estimates were to be made monthly during the progress of the work by the architects, not exceeding 75 per cent. of the value of the work performed, and said estimates allowed plaintiff, provided the work was done as stipulated.

The parties of the first part (the city and county) reserve to themselves the right to have said works suspended by the architects whenever, from causes satisfactory to them, they may so direct.

Plaintiff alleges that he commenced the work, employing skilled hands and furnishing materials at great expense, and prior to the — day of ——, 1870, had done work and provided material sufficient for the completion of all the iron work under the contract; that up to said last-mentioned date he had done work, which had been accepted by defendants, to the amount of $32,000, and had done work and furnished material ready for the jail building amounting to $37,000, according to specifications, satisfactory to the architects, and he is and has always been ready and willing and able to complete the same, and in all respects comply with the contract; that all the work was done under the supervision of the architects, Bradshaw, Vogdes & Co., and was satisfactory to them except in some trifling particulars, when modifications were made under their express direction, but no modification to diminish the costs of the work, the modifications being of more value than the plan of the drawing. He says by the order of said architects he did additional iron-work beyond what was required by the contract in the sum of $2,267 06, which was accepted and approved by the defendants, and that said additional work was necessary to be done. Said changes in the quantity of work were required of plaintiff, and the value ascertained and fixed, but the same was not endorsed on the contract by mistake, and which he prays may be corrected.

After plaintiff had done the greater part of the work, and provided the material at great expense, according to contract, the Mayor and General Council ordered the work to cease, and, without right or just cause, prevented plaintiff from completing the same. Said work was not suspended by the architects from causes satisfactory to them, nor by said Mayor and Council from causes satisfactory to said architects, and it was done without the consent of plaintiff. He states that the Mayor and General Council had no right or authority to stop the work without the concurrence of the County and Levy Court, which they had not, nor even then unless through the architects for reasons to them satisfactory.

By reason of said unlawful and gratuitous interference and prevention, plaintiff is entitled to demand the balance due him, amounting to $19,667 06, including the additional work aforesaid. He asks that defendants be required to show the respective proportions each has to bear of the expense for said work, and for which he prays judgment. But if, by reason of the unlawful interference aforesaid, the defendant, the county of Jefferson, is not liable, plaintiff prays judgment against the city for the whole amount to-wit: $19,667 06, together with his costs.

He says that defendants had ample time to adjust and allow his claim by the 1st of July, 1870, and he insists upon interest from that date.

GAS INSPECTION.

The Rules of the Company.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I suppose that, in your article in reference to Public Gas Inspector, you were ignorant of the fact that the office exists, and is at present filled by George Brobston, who is at all times prepared to attend to complaints that come within the province of his duties; and if the Inspector be incompetent or neglectful of his duty the City Council can remove him and appoint some other competent person in his place, so that all individuals requiring redress from negligence on the part of the Public Inspector can obtain it by applying to the City Council. In fact, the present charter gives to the city extensive supervision over the affairs of the company. The present Directors are Dr. H. C. Hewett, James Henning, E. Bustard, John P. Morton, and J. Lawrence Smith, on the part of the private stockholders, and Isaac Everett, Dr. Lewis Rogers, Isaac Wolfe, and Thomas Barrett on the part of the city. Dr. J. Lawrence Smith is President and Engineer. The following is the article in the charter relating to the Inspector and the rules governing the same.

Sec. 8. A gas inspector or inspectors shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine into all supposed errors in the gas bills of consumers, and correct the same, when called upon by the consumer for that purpose. The manner of appointing and the remuneration of said inspector or inspectors is to be made in such manner as the City Council of Louisville and the Gas Company may agree upon.

The rules of the Gas Company are as follows:

The Louisville Gas Company shall provide and keep in and upon their premises a suitable and proper apparatus, to be approved by the Consumers' Inspector, for the use of the officers of the company in testing and proving their meters.

The above Inspector shall test any meter on the request of the consumer and in his presence if he desire it. If the meter complained of be found correct the party ordering the inspection is to pay the cost of the same, namely one dollar. But if the meter be found incorrect the bill is to be corrected by the Inspector and the meter changed by the Gas Company.

The above charge is only to be made when the consumer gives an order to have the matter attended to by their Inspector.

In case the Inspector is unable to attend to his duties from sickness or otherwise, he may appoint a deputy inspector temporarily.

The Gas Company shall furnish the Inspector with all the apparatus necessary for the faithful performance of the duties of his office and bring to his office any meter called for on complaint of consumer. The limit of tolerance in his rating of the meter shall be the same as that recognised by the State of Ohio, viz: 3-100 against the consumer or the company, all meters beyond this tolerance to be condemned by the Inspector until corrected to his satisfaction.

ESTABLISHED IN 1843.

THE CLOSE OF THE 28TH YEAR.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, President. JOHN M. STUART, Secretary. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
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The advantages offered to insurers by this company in solid security, superior economy, and its convenient system of annual cash dividends, distributed on each NEW YEAR'S DAY, combine to make it the safest, the cheapest, and the best in the world.
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BENJ. D. KENNEDY, General Agent for Kentucky, No. 149 West Main street, Louisville.
Full information in regard to Life Insurance problems, annuities, insurable interests, endowments, and surrender values may be had gratis upon application by mail. de1 eodtmtap

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We have in our employ a full corps of Experienced and Skillful Workmen, and are prepared to execute orders in the most artistic manner. CALL AND SEE DESIGNS AND SPECIMENS OF WORK.

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oc13 eodtf

DIRECTORY OF LEADING LOUISVILLE HOUSES,

Name, Location, and Line of Business.

These Houses are First-Class, and this List Should be Retained for Reference.

Agricultural Implements, Machinery and Seed.
LEWIS, GAGE & CO., 173 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Agency of the Weed Sewing Machine.
W. H. GOLDERMAN, No. 7, Masonic Temple.

Advertising Agents.
F. I. DIBBLE & CO., room No. 9 Hamilton building, corner Sixth and Main.

Booksellers and Stationers.
JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 156 and 158 West Main street.
W. H. BULKLEY, 158 Fourth, bet. Green and Walnut.

Boots and Shoes.
RICHARD NUGENT, 152 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.

Boots and Shoes—Wholesale.
PIATT & ALLEN, 195 Main, between Fifth and Sixth.

China, Glass and Queensware and House Furnishing.
MAGILL BROTHERS, 161 Fourth street, bet. Green and Walnut.
GAY'S CHINA PALACE, cor. Fourth and Green.

Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer.
WILLIAM BABB, 19 Third, between Main and River.

Corsets, and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.
B. F. FITCH & CO.

Druggists—Wholesale.
GEO. H. CARY & CO., 81 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Everybody Takes It—Brady's Family Bitters.
D. C. BRADY & CO., 87 Fourth, between Main and River.

Farming Implements, Field Seeds, Fertilizers, Cement, Lime, Etc.
HEWEIT, HARDY & CO., 110 and 112 Main street.

Flour, Grain and General Commission Merchants.
CAMPBELL, OVERHOLT & CO., 48 Fourth street. Also, proprietors Central Elevator, Pana, Illinois.

Fur Manufacturers.
GREEN & GREEN, 130 Main, near Fourth.

Furniture and Mattresses.
BENNETT & BOURNE, 66 Main, above Third.

Grain Dealers and Commission Merchants.
CAMPBELL, OVERHOLT & CO., 48 Fourth, bet. Main and river.

Guns, Pistols and Fishing Tackle.
JOSEPH GRIFFITH & SONS, 154 West Main street.

House-furnishing Goods.
PYNE & CREIGHTON, 146 Market, between Fourth and Fifth.

Hardware, Cutlery, Rubber Belting and Hose.
G. BAURMAN & CO., 289, Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.

Hat Manufacturers and Fur Dealers.
HASTINGS & COURTNEY, 160 Main, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Iron, Steel, Nails and Blacksmith's Merchandise.
W. B. BELKNAP & CO., 83 Main, corner Third.

Lithographers, Engravers, and Job Printers.
HART & MAPOTHER, 118 and 120 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

Laces, Embroideries and Ladies' Goods.
DORA SCHULZ, 105 Fourth, between Market and Jefferson.

Liquor Dealer, Wholesale and General Commission Merchant.
JOHN B. LEWIS, 31 Third, bet. Main and river.

Life Insurance.
SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF KY., corner Third and Jefferson.

Manufacturer of Fine Shirts.
N. SID. PLATT, No. 64 Fourth street, opposite the National Hotel.

Music, Pianos, and Organs.
LOUIS TRIPP, No. 118 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.
MRS. M. J. OSBORNE, 156 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.

Mirrors.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music, &c.
WILL S. HAYS, No. 160 Fourth street.

Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers.
JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 156 and 158 West Main street.

Photography.
WEBSTER'S GALLERY, 85 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Pictures and Frames.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Real Estate Broker and Agent.
S. S. MEDDIS, 150 Main street, over Morton, Galt & Co.'s bank.

Real Estate Brokers and Agents.
GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO, 74 Main, between Second and Third.

Sewing Machines.
HOWE—A. H. DORRIS, 166 Fourth, bet. Green and Walnut.
GROVER & BAKER—S. ROGERS, 168 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.
SINGERS—J. B. KENNEDY, 164 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.

Show Cases.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Saddlery, Harness, Trunks, &c.
R. E. MILES, 52 Main, bet. Second and Third.

Wall Paper and Window Shades.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Cotton, the demand is fair and market firm; middling uplands 15¼c. Flour, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect; receipts 8,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 [illegible]; common to choice extra [illegible]; extra Ohio [illegible]; white Western extra [illegible]; St. Louis [illegible]. Rye flour is unchanged. Cornmeal is quiet. Whisky, the demand is fair and market firm at 91½@91¾c. Wheat, there is a speculative demand and prices are higher; receipts 32,000 bushels; old spring $1 37; new spring $1 43@1 46; red amber $1 47@1 51; white Michigan $1 52½. Rye is dull and prices are nominal. Barley is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; receipts 20,000 bushels; No 1 mixed 78@79c; yellow 80@81c. Oats, the market is dull and unchanged; receipts 9,500 bushels; Western and Ohio 60@62½c. Hay is unchanged. Hops are unchanged. Coffee, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 15@18½c for Rio. Petroleum, crude 13¾c; refined 24¼c. Rice 6¾@7c. Sugar, the demand is fair and market firm; Cuba 9¾@10c. Molasses is steady with a moderate demand; New Orleans 65@75c. Mess pork is very quiet; old $19 25@19 50; new $20@20 12½; prime mess $17@17 25; old $20@20 50. Beef is steady; mess $10@15; extra mess $15@18. Tierce beef, prime mess $28@28; India mess $28@32. Cut meats are dull; hams 16@18c; shoulders 7@8½c. Middles are dull; city long clear 11c; short clear 11½c. Dressed hogs are firm at $8@8 25 for Western. Lard is unchanged: seller February 12¾c. Butter 25c for Western and 40c for State. Cheese 12@16½c.

Latest—6 p. m.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower at $6@6 25 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat, the market is very firm; new spring $1 45½@1 46; red amber $1 48@1 51. Rye is dull and prices nominal. Oats are dull and prices unchanged. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm at unchanged prices. Mess pork is firm; $20 25 is bid for seller February. Beef is unchanged. Bacon is without change in prices. Lard is very firm; ⅛c advance is asked. Eggs are dull and prices unchanged; fresh 32@34c and limed 20@23c.

DRY GOODS—The market is still without much vitality and prices generally rule steady. We quote 10-4 Pequot brown sheetings at 37½c; 9-4 do at 32½c; 10-4 Allendale do 32½c; 9-4 do 27½c; do 8-4 22½c; 4-4 Indian Head do 13c; 4-4 Medford do 11½c; Glasgow Ginghams 14c; Work and Win do 10c; American prints 10½@11c; Arnold's do 8½@8¾c; furniture prints 18½@21c; 4-4 Minnehaha ticks 32½c; 7-8 do do 27½c; 30-inch Hamilton do 21c; Pittsfield 7½c; London selicias 17c, and Manchester do 14c.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—Cotton, the demand is fair and market firm at 13¾@14c. Flour, the market is unchanged; superfine winter $4 25@4 50; extra winter $4 75; triple extra winter $5 40@5 65. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; No 2 spring $1 12½; No 2 red fall $1 3[illegible]. Corn the market is dull and prices have declined to 40@42c for mixed across the river and 46c on this side. Oats, the market is quiet at 38@41½c for on the track and in the elevator. Barley is dull: No 2 75c. Rye is higher at 80@85c. Highwines are unsettled. Tobacco, there is but little doing. Hemp and bagging, there is nothing doing. Provisions are firm; jobbing sales of mess pork were made at $19 50. Bulk meats, shoulders 7@7½c; clear rib 9¾c; clear sides 10½c. Bacon, shoulders 9c; clear rib 11½c; clear sides 12c; including sales of 50,000 lbs of clear rib sides, seller February at 11½c, and 50,000 lbs clear sides 12c. Lard is quiet at 11@11½c. Hogs are firmer and prices are higher; sales at $6 25@6 50, with small lots of extra at $6 60. Cattle are unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 3,000 bbls flour, 14,000 bushels wheat, 4,000 bushels corn, 700 bushels rye, 900 bushels barley, 5,554 head hogs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Exchange is unchanged. Flour is quiet and unchanged. Wheat, No 2 spring, the demand is active and prices have advanced 1½@2c, closing steady at $1 12¾@1 12⅞; this afternoon the market was dull and unchanged. Corn, No 2 is firm and ¼@½c higher, closing at 43½c cash and 45¼c for seller March; this afternoon the market was unchanged. Oats, No 2 is firm but quiet and closed at 39¼c. Rye, No 2 is firm at 73½@75c. Barley, No 2, the market is dull. Highwines are firm at 85@85½c for iron-bound cooperage. Provisions, the market opened weak but closed firm and active; mess pork $19. Lard 11¼c. Hogs, dressed are steady for choice at $7 20; live are active at $6@6 40. Cattle are quiet at $3 50@4 00. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 6,000 bbls of flour, 30,000 bushels wheat, 81,000 bushels corn, 16,000 bushels oats, 4,000 bushels rye, 700 bushels barley, 13,000 head hogs. Shipments for the past 24 hours: 4,000 barrels flour, 300 bushels wheat, 8,000 bushels corn, oats none, rye none, 430 bushels barley, 7,000 head hogs.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—Cotton, the market is firmer at 14@14½c. There is nothing new in either flour or grain, and there was not much done. Whisky is dull at 86c. Provisions, the market is unsettled and it is difficult to give accurate quotations; holders are firm and what demand there is is speculative; small sales were made of mess pork at $19 75. Lard, kettle rendered 11½c, but it is held at 11¾c. Bulk meats are held at 7½@7¾c for shoulders; clear rib and clear sides 9¾@10¼c. Hogs are active and prices are higher for live, closing at $6 80@7; dressed are dull at $8; receipts of all kinds 3,500 head. Eggs are heavy; the receipts depress the market; sales at 25@26c. All the others are unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 10.—Cotton, the market is excited and prices are higher; held at 14½@14¾c; receipts for the past day 3,212 bales; shipments for the past 24 hours 2,115 bales. Flour is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Cornmeal is dull at $3 15@3 20. Corn is in fair demand but at lower rates; sales at 58c. Oats are in fair demand but at lower rates; sales at 51@52c. Hay, prime $23@26. Bran is active at $22. Mess pork is dull and prices are nominal; mess pork $21. Lard is quiet and weak at 13@13½c. Bulk meats, the demand is fair and market firm; shoulders 8c; sides 10@11c.

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 10.—Cotton is firm: middling 13¾c. Tobacco is unchanged; sales of trash and lugs at $4 70@6; common to good leaf $6 25@8 50. Flour is firm at $4 25@5 00; family $5 50@5 75. Cornmeal $3 @3 20; kiln-dried $3 25@3 50; the demand is light. Corn is unchanged; car 38@42c; in sacks 53@60c. Oats are firm at 45@48c. Rye and barley are unchanged. Bulk meats 7½c, 9½c and 9½c. Mess pork $19@19 25 and firmer. Lard is dull and unchanged. Hay $15@16 50.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—Flour the demand is fair and market firm; superfine winter $5 50@5 75; double extra $5 75@5 90; triple extra $6. Corn is scarce and firm; yellow 77@78c; white 80c. Bran $1 20. Hay, prime $30; choice $32. Mess pork is held higher, $21@21 25. Other articles are unchanged. Sterling exchange, banker's bills 10½c; sight drafts on New York ¾ discount. Gold 110¾@110¾.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 10.—Petroleum, crude is quiet and weak; on the spot or seller January is offering at 10¾c; seller January to June 10¾@10¾c. Refined, full prices are asked but there is no demand for future delivery; sales of 2,500 bbls, seller May, at 25c; seller January 23c; seller February 23¼c.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 10.—Cotton, the demand is fair; low middling 13½c. Bulk meats, clear sides 11c; clear rib 10½c; shoulders 7½c. Lard 13½c. Corn 65c. Oats 58c. Wheat $1 25@1 60. Flour $4 50@6 00. Bacon hams and sides 12½c; shoulders 9½c; sugar-cured hams 18c.

Cotton Statement.

MOBILE, Jan. 10.—Cotton, the demand is good at full prices; middling 14¼@14½c.

GALVESTON, Jan. 10.—Cotton, the demand is good at full prices; middling 14c.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.—Cotton, the demand is fair and market firm; middling 14½@14¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—Cotton, the demand is good at full prices; middling 14½@14¾c.

Cambridge Live Stock Market.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Jan. 10.—Beef cattle, receipts 782 head; the market is excited by reports of disease among cattle and prices have declined ½c per lb; sales of extra at $12@12 50; first quality $11@11 50; second quality $9@10 50; third quality $6@8. Sheep and lambs, receipts 7,690 head; the demand has improved and prices have advanced ½c per lb; sales in lots at $2@4 50 each; extra $5@7.

River Telegrams.

(Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.)

PITTSBURG, Jan. 10.—Thawing with appearances of rain. Monongahela 3 feet and stationary.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—River 12 feet 11 inches; risen 16 inches in 24 hours. Ice abundant, but soft. The Bostona arrived and departed for Portsmouth. Temperature 48. Weather cloudy.

EVANSVILLE, January 10.—Weather cloudy since last night, and mild. Mercury 40, 48 and 56—morning, noon and night; wind from the southeast, with strong indications of rain. River stationary, and clear of running ice. Port list—Florence Lee, Eastport and return to Cairo; Geo. W. Thomas, Cairo and return; Fayette, Henderson and return; Arkansas Belle, from Paducah. The Lee and Thomas had good trips both ways. The Peytona came up from Henderson to-day to procure laborers.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 10—River falling, with 26 inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and pleasant.

CAIRO, Jan. 10.—No arrivals nor departures except local packets, and Virginia reships Louisville freight and loads here for New Orleans. River fell 3 inches. Weather cloudy. Mercury 58.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 10.—Weather cloudy but pleasant. River at a stand. Arrived—John Lumsden, Nashville; R. J. Lockwood. Departed—W. J. Lewis, Lockwood, Mary McDonald, Legal Tender, St. Mary's.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 10.—Up—Arkansas, 7 a. m.; Henry Ames, 5 p. m. Down—Belle Lee, 1 last night; Natchez, 7 p. m. Weather clear and pleasant.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—No arrivals. Departed—John Kyle, St. Louis.

☞ A Brooklyn lady, residing in a German city, which is heavily taxed for both men and money by the war, writes to her friends that the cost of living is so much increased in consequence that she has to pay sixty-five cents for a pair of white kid gloves "with two buttons;" that a new silk bonnet costs nearly a dollar in gold; a cab for two persons to the opera and back, thirty-five cents; and washing is charged for at the extravagant rate of twelve cents a dozen pieces.

☞ A charitable Cincinnati gentleman keeps a pair of dogs chained at his front door, so that poor people who stop to "get a bite" can be accommodated without taking the trouble to go in the house.

☞ A young man at LaCrosse looked through the key-hole of a girl's bed-room, and ever since the doctors have been trying to get a knitting needle out of the place where his eye used to be.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA - HOUSE.

Extended engagement of the popular American Actor

MR. EDWIN ADAMS.

☞ Third night of the great Drama of ENOCH ARDEN, which will be produced with new scenery, machinery, and appointments.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1871, will be presented the thrilling Drama, from Tennyson's poem, written expressly for Mr. Adams, entitled

ENOCH ARDEN.

Enoch Arden........Mr. Edwin Adams.

Saturday—Edwin Adams Matinee.

Masonic Temple

The great Musical Genius, Author, and Composer

WM. HORACE LINGARD.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1871, the Comedy of

WHO SPEAKS FIRST?

WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD in his ORIGINAL SKETCHES.

To conclude with the Comedy of DAVID GARRICK.

Admission—Parquette 75 cents; reserved seats $1; Balcony 50 cents.

Seats secured at Tripp's music store.

M'lle CHRISTINA NILSSON

Saturday Evening, Jan. 14.

MR. MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces the first and only appearance in Louisville of

M'lle Christina Nilsson

In one Grand Nilsson Concert, Saturday evening, Jan. 14, 1871, at 8 p. m., at Weisiger Hall.

M'lle CHRISTINA NILSSON will be assisted by Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Contralto, her first appearance here; Sig. BRIGNOLI, the popular Tenor; Sig. VERGER, Primo Baritone, his first appearance here; Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS, the world-renowned Violinist; Sig. BOSONI, Musical Director.

General Admission Two Dollars.

With reserved Seats Three (3) and Four (4) Dollars according to location. Seats now for sale at D. P. Faulds' music store.

N. B.—Parties from the surrounding cities and villages can forward to Mr. D. P. Faulds' music store their orders for seats, accompanied by the money, and the same will be attended to as promptly as possible.

Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.

Steinway's Pianos are used at the Nilsson Concerts. ja7

GRAND ORATORIO

AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Thursday, Jan. 12, 1871.

TICKETS............50 CTS.

Nearly the entire musical talent of the city will assist on the occasion. For particulars see programmes. ja8 d4d

Weisiger Hall.

Commencing Monday, Jan. 16, 1871,

CHAS. MACEVOY'S ORIGINAL

HIBERNICON

Illustrating the Scenery, Music, and Antiquities of IRELAND.

Assisted by the following artists: Mr. WILLIAM LAWLOR, MARIE D. MACEVOY, Miss KATE HALPINE, and Mr. CHAS. MACEVOY.

Admission 25 and 50 cts. Reserved seats 75 cts. The piano used is from Will S. Hays', 160 Fourth st. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

ja8 d6 "PHAT BOY," Agent.

PROF. O. S. FOWLER

Will lecture in Masonic Temple (entrance on Green st.) WEDNESDAY, at 2:30 p.m. to Ladies, and at 8 p. m. to Gents, on

MANHOOD & WOMANHOOD

And their MUTUAL RELATIONS, RESTORATION, &c., Illustrated by appropriate models.

Seats 50 cents.

Last Day of his Consultations and Advice as to your own and children's health, best business, marriage fitness, self culture, &c., at the Galt House, closes FRIDAY at 5 p. m. NOW OR NEVER.

ja7 dtJa13

[illegible] Advertisements [illegible] for Sale, [illegible] for Rent, [illegible] will be inserted [illegible] No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—10 small families for country, 30 farm hands, mechanics (all kinds), drivers, &c., also work in the city for clerks, salesmen, waiters, collectors, book-keepers, drivers &c. Apply for help or hire to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—FIRST FLOOR IN A PRIVATE [illegible] streets and Broadway and Main. References. Apply to Dr. SAFFRAY, Louisville Hotel. ja11 d3

WANTED—BOARDERS—A gentleman and wife can get board in a private family, with handsomely furnished front room by calling at 281 West Jefferson st. References exchanged. ja11 d3*

WANTED—A SITUATION—[illegible] LOU SOWTHAL [illegible]

WANTED—A WHITE NURSE—One that can come well recommended. Apply to A. H. STOKES, Fifth street, bet. Walnut and Chestnut, west side. ja11 d3*

WANTED—BOARDING—A young gentleman of quiet habits desires board, with lodging, in a small private family where there are no other boarders. Must be within [illegible] minutes' walk from Market and Third sts. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, ANTON SCHMATZ, 174 Franklin st., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—SITUATION—A gentleman, thoroughly competent, wishes a situation as chief or assistant book-keeper. Best references. Address, for one week, L. B., Planters' House, southeast corner Eighth and Jefferson sts. ja10 d3*

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE—A comfortable small house, in perfect repair and in good locality in the city. Address P. S., this office. ja10d10*

WANTED—A SITUATION—As cook in a small family, by one who understands her business. Address or apply at No. 137 West Jefferson, bet. Fourth and Fifth. ja10 d3*

WANTED—SWORDS—Highest price paid for old swords at No. 263 West Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth. ja10d2*

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER for a family of three. A good home is offered to one who can come well recommended. Inquire at No. 288 Second, between York and Breckinridge. ja10 d2*

WANTED—300 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? The LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts., supplies all promptly. Girls directed to situations free. no17 tf

WANTED—One set each parlor and bed-room furniture and carpets for rent by the month. Address, with full particulars, L., Lock Box 40, Postoffice.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS of

Gen. R. E. LEE,

By JAMES D. McCABE, JR., OF VA.

The Standard Biography of the Great Chieftain. Its popularity is attested by the sale of over 20,000 Copies already. Send for Circulars. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O., or Memphis, Tenn. de28 d&w3m*

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell

Physical Life of Man and Woman

A plain, decorous and thoroughly scientific treatise, from the latest English, German, and French works, covering a difficult yet all-important field of advice to Maiden, Wife, Mother, Husband, and Son. It is chaste throughout, teaching principles of purity, moral and physical, elements of individual, social and marital welfare, and is couched in language that can not offend the most fastidious delicacy. No man or woman can afford to be without this book. For full description, with terms and table of contents, address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O., or Memphis, Tenn. de28 d1m&w3m*

WANTED—AGENTS—$3,000 to $3,500 Per Year—In every city, town, and county, to sell the Wilson $40 Shuttle Sewing-Machine. Extraordinary inducements. Address FRAZER & CO., Gen'l Agents, 148 Fifth st., Louisville, Ky. ja4 d1w&w3w*

$15 A DAY made by our agents. Send stamp for circulars or call on MOORE & CO., No. 111 Third st., Louisville, Ky. ja5 d&w1m*

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policy-holders in every important town in the States, makes it the most desirable company for agents to work. Reference required. Address S. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—Sprinkling route, 2 mules, and 2 carts; also, one fine 3 year-old and patent-wheel spring wagon. Inquire of M. MORLIDGE, 323 West Broadway. ja11 d3*

FOR SALE—ENGINE AND BOILER—3 horse power, in complete running order. Apply at 103 Second st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FARM—For city property, a good Oldham county farm of 203 acres. Improvements good. Land rich. Inquire of F. S. Carrington, at livery stable, No. 71 Second street, between Main and Market, or on the premises, near Westport, of CHARLES OLMSTEAD. ja6 eod1m

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—40 by 200 feet, on the west side of Second street, between York and Breckinridge. This is the best building site in the city, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, Real Estate Agent, 66 Fourth street. no27 dtf

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE—No. 438, south side Walnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Apply on the premises. au26 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL FARMS—Half a mile north of Fisherville, Jefferson county—one contains 95 acres, with good buildings, and well improved; the other, 113 acres, well improved, good stock water, well timbered, and cabin on the land. Will sell on easy terms. For further information, apply to H. POUND, on the premises. ja1 d35*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ONE-HALF OF A STORE—With shelving and counters, on Fourth street, centrally located, suitable for any fancy business. Apply at 121 Fourth street, between Main and Jefferson. ja11 d3*

FOR RENT—STORE—A No 1 stand, and fixtures for sale, 108 Market street, between Third and Fourth, south side. Apply at the store. ja10d3

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Nicely furnished house, with modern improvements. Address H. D., this office. ja10dtf

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM—75 Fifth street, between Main and Market. Inquire of MERRILL & HART, 173 Main street. ja3 d3

FOR RENT—STORE—One of the stores under Masonic Temple, fronting on Fourth st. Possession given immediately. For terms, &c., apply to WILLIAM CROMEY, No. 290 West Main st. de18 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOMS—One furnished room suitable for an insurance office; one furnished and one unfurnished sleeping-room. Inquire of I. F. STONE, Main st., opposite Galt House. ja4 dtf

FOR RENT—FARM—Of from 100 to 200 acres, situated on the Cane Run road, 4 miles from Louisville. Apply to ROBERT L. SMITH, on the premises. ja1 d&w1m*

FOR RENT—A LARGE DWELLING—Situated on Chestnut, bet. Eighth and Ninth sts. Apply to B C. LEVI, No. 20 Fourth st. ja3 dtf

FOR RENT—MAIN-STREET OFFICE—Room on second floor of building occupied by Louisville Ins. and Banking Company. Inquire of THEO. HARRIS, President. de3 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—On Preston, between Chestnut and Madison. Rent $800 per annum. Possession 1st of January. Apply to COCHRAN & FULTON, Main street, between First and Second. de14 dtf

FOR RENT—A FARM—Containing 173 acres, on Eighteenth street, within the city limits. Apply to W. H. DULANEY, 33 Sixth street. de3 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A desirable office on the upper floor of the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky Building. no19 dtf

STRAYED.

STRAYED—HORSE AND MULES—On Sunday afternoon, 8th inst., from the house of H. M. Barnell, corner of Twentieth and Rowan streets, one chestnut horse, about 15½ hands high, 10 years old; one sorrel mule and one black mule, both yearlings. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to GOLDEMAN & CALVERT, No. 7 Masonic Temple, Fourth st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—With desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a private family, inquire at 161 Third street, between Green and Walnut. References exchanged. ja11 d3*

LOST.

LOST—COW—A large brown spotted cow with one horn broken, the other quite crooked and pointing to the center of her forehead. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to my residence, Fourth street. W. H. DIX. ja10 d3

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—COWS—By Philip Schetler, on the 17th day of December, 1870, three cows—appraised before me, Jas. J. White, a Justice of the Peace of Jefferson county, at ten dollars each, making a total of thirty dollars—one white cow, one short-horn red cow, with right horn knocked off, white heart in forehead, half of the tail white; one red cow, with white speckled face, mostly white on her belly. No ear marks on either of them. Tip ends of the horns sawed off. JAS. J. WHITE, J. P. J. C. ja4 Wed&Sat

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In the matter of HUGHES & BOWMAN, bankrupts. Petitioner for final discharge filed Jan. 3, 1871. The creditors are notified to appear before me, at my office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., to show cause if any they have, why the bankrupts aforesaid should not be discharged from their debts. J. H. WARD, Register. H. M. MOSBY, Assignee. ja5 Tha W

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 4th day of Jan., A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of A. E. JENKINS, of Bowling Green, county of Warren, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition: that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at Bowling Green, Ky., before Warner Underwood, Esq., Register, on the 13th day of Jan., A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m. ELI H. MURRAY, as Messenger. ja10 d3

AUCTION SALES.

BY WHARTON & CO.,
89 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By order of Constable,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 11, 1871, at 10 o'clk, 1 silver-mounted show-case (8 feet long), looking-glasses, 1 counter, lot of groceries, platform and counter scales, Brussels and ingrain carpets, 80 yds cocoa matting, 1 fine piano, cook and cannon stoves, table-ware, extension table (16 feet long), marble-top sideboard, French and common bedsteads, cane chairs, parlor sets, &c.
ja10 WHARTON, Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

LARGE SALES THIS WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, Boots and Shoes.

City and country buyers will find many desirable goods suitable to their wants. Sale positive.
ja8 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.